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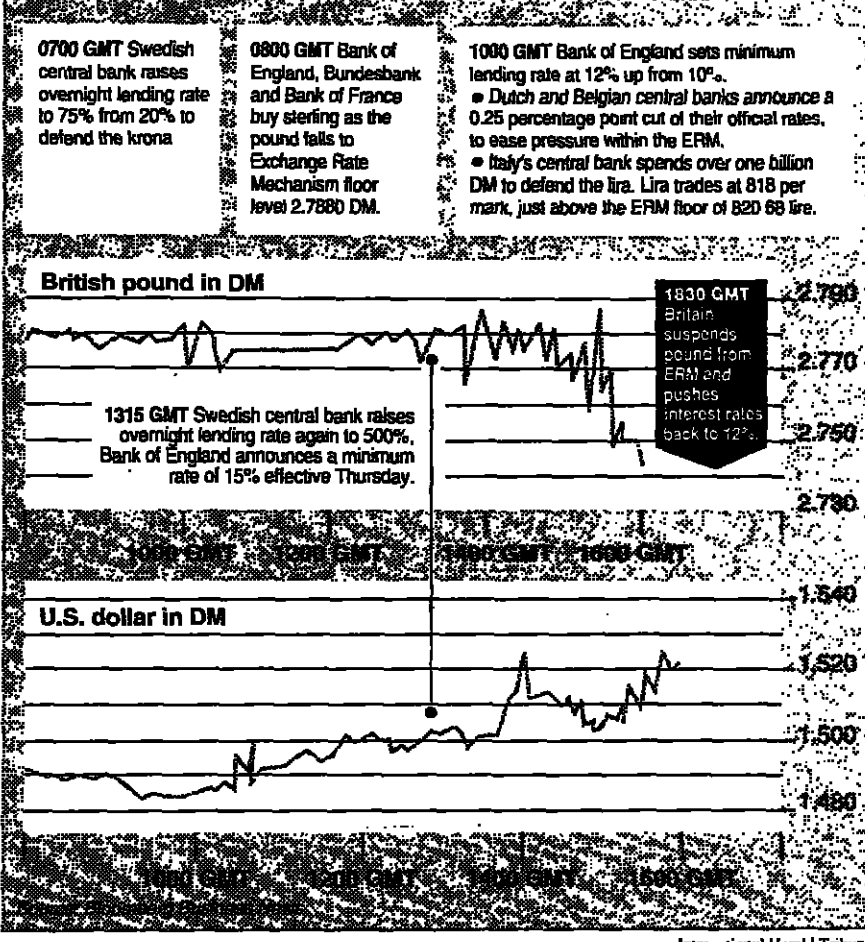
A foreign-exchange dealer shouting his orders Wednesday in London.

Europe's Monetary Chaos Forces U.K. to Let Sterling Float Freely

Bundesbank Waits and Maybe Smiles At Turmoil

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune FRANKFURT — With the Bundesbank staying largely out of the ferment in European financial markets Wednesday, speculation spread that the turmoil might be just what the Bundesbank secretly wanted.

A Day's Upheaval



Major Suffers A Setback In De Facto Devaluation

By Tom Redburn International Herald Tribune The European currency system cracked Wednesday as turmoil in financial markets forced Britain to withdraw the pound temporarily from the system and all 11 members met in Brussels to consider a suspension of the currency grid until after the French referendum on European union Sunday.

Mitterrand Vows to Stay Despite Cancer Diagnosis

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service PARIS — President François Mitterrand's doctors announced Wednesday that he had prostate cancer, setting off fresh speculation about his political future on the eve of a referendum that will decide the fate of the Treaty on European Union.

Sweden's 500% Gamble But Don't Rush Out to Buy Kronor

International Herald Tribune Five hundred percent interest rates in Sweden! Where do I sign up? You can't. In a move to defend the Swedish krona at all cost against speculators betting on a devaluation of the currency, the Swedish central bank raised its marginal lending rate on Wednesday to a shocking 500 percent.

Thatcher's Echoing Message Is Getting Through to the French

By Alan Riding New York Times Service BRUSSELS — It was not long ago that Margaret Thatcher, when she was Britain's prime minister, was being dismissed by her European partners as an eccentric nationalist for her attacks on the unelected bureaucrats who run the executive commission of the European Community.

Bush to Accentuate the Negative

By Ann Devroy and Dan Balz Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — President George Bush's attempt to focus attention on Governor Bill Clinton's draft record underscores the increasing belief among the president's advisers that a mostly positive campaign laying out a second-term agenda will not be enough to win the election.

In Airship 'Races,' Romance Vies With Commerce

By Mary Blume International Herald Tribune BESANCON, France — For six days ending Sunday, 15 gaudy blimps from 11 countries will be bobbing, darting and speeding at their fastest, which isn't awfully fast, in a series of heats that will determine the third World Dirigible Championship.

Kiosk

Syrian and Israeli Upbeat on Talks WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Syria and Israel said Wednesday that they had agreed on some elements of what they hope will become a joint statement of principles in Middle East peace talks.

Table with financial data including Dow Jones (8.11), Trib Index (1.80%), and The Dollar (New York, West, etc.)



Airships taking off in Besancon, France, at the World Dirigible Championship competition, which lasts through Sunday.



# Cheney Is Canvassing Allies Over Military Role in Bosnia

**By Joseph Fitchett**  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — On a trip to Europe to discuss a larger Western military intervention in the Yugoslav civil war, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Wednesday that many practical questions needed to be answered before the United States and its European allies could agree on imposing a "no-fly" zone over embattled Bosnia.

"No sizable European military operation in Yugoslavia can be mounted without U.S. involvement, at least with air power," Mr. Cheney said. But he sounded pointedly cautious about allied views in discussing how armed forces might be used to curb the bloodshed.

"Turning to other international during a discussion with International Herald Tribune editors, Mr. Cheney said that:

"U.S. grassroots support was strong for a continued military presence in Europe in the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but the election campaign debate — deplorably, he said — often seemed to suggest that the United States could and should turn its back on foreign affairs to concentrate on rebuilding its domestic strength.

"In reality, he said, international problems were liable to worsen over the next four years, primarily

because of worsening conflicts in the former Soviet Union. The notion that Americans can choose to be strong at home and not around the world is "hogwash."

"Japan's decision to send troops to Cambodia as part of the UN peacekeeping force, a welcome development, did not foreshadow the start of a shift in

## 'How many Yugoslavs are you willing to kill to stop Yugoslavs from killing other Yugoslavs?'

Dick Cheney, the U.S. defense secretary

Japanese thinking about its role in regional security, which currently relies primarily on the U.S. military presence in Japan and elsewhere in the region.

This arrangement was "probably less dependent on the Soviet threat than was our presence in Europe," Mr. Cheney said, adding that it was in the interest of everyone in Asia to preserve the system in which Japan provided generous facilities for U.S. forces that guaranteed regional security.

"But China has become 'worrisome,'" he conceded, mainly because it is exporting military technologies

that the Western democracies were trying to restrict.

Trans-Atlantic contention continues about the Euro-corps planned by Germany and France as the embryo of a potential European army. Mr. Cheney said that reassurances from Paris and Bonn had failed to answer U.S. questions about whether it enhanced or diminished NATO.

"If you end up taking German troops out of the integrated military command, that would be a net minus," he said. "But if it enhances integration or cooperation or coordination between NATO and the French forces assigned to this corps, that would be a plus."

For the future, the development of defensive missiles capable of intercepting attacking missiles remains a "key priority" for the United States because sophisticated military technologies, including guidance systems for long-range rockets, must be expected to spread as part of the fallout of the Soviet collapse.

"Now the likelihood is that, within the next decade, we'll see Third World countries with ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads," he said, citing the Middle East as the place where this threat was likely to emerge first.

One adamantly opposed to U.S. pursuit of anti-missile defenses, Russia has shifted to strong interest in joining the new, smaller U.S. program. He predicted that eventually Europe will join, too.

The thrust of Bush administration security policy, Mr. Cheney said, came from a global strategy based on preventing the emergence of any threatening power in critical regional zones, including Europe, the Gulf and the pro-Western nations in Asia.

In Europe, he said, NATO needed to continue expanding its contacts with the new democracies in Eastern Europe in order to help stabilize the long-term outlook on the Continent.

France has sought to prevent NATO from expanding its political role in Western dealings with the ex-Communist countries, but Mr. Cheney indicated that the Bush administration hoped to work Paris to a closer identity of views instead of reverting to pressure tactics to isolate France within the alliance.

The fighting in Yugoslavia, Mr. Cheney acknowledged, could be a forerunner of similar, worse turmoil in the ex-Soviet Union, but he said that U.S. policy was to react on a case-by-case basis to take account of the nature of each conflict.

When faced with calls for military intervention to halt the carnage in Bosnia, he said, U.S. policymakers had to decide whether there was a feasible objective to attain by the use of force. Ultimately, he asked, "How many Yugoslavs are you willing to kill to stop Yugoslavs from killing other Yugoslavs?"

# WORLD BRIEFS

## 2,000 Dead in Pakistan Flooding

MULTAN, Pakistan (AP) — As the death toll from Pakistan's floods rose to more than 2,000 Wednesday, troops broke cement walls beside the heavily swollen Indus River to prevent it from submerging a major city in southern Pakistan.

The soldiers used bulldozers, shovels and their bare hands to feverishly smash holes in the walls, diverting the surging water into fields of cotton and rice.

The work, several miles outside the city of Multan, sent river water surging toward Muzaffargarh, 50 kilometers (30 miles) to the south. To prevent damage there, the soldiers were piling sand bags on top of cement walls outside the city. In Rahimyar Khan, another city on the Indus, the army ordered evacuation of hundreds of thousands of people. Floods began devastating eastern Pakistan last week when three days of rain at the end of the monsoon season caused many rivers to overflow.

## Thai Military Backs Election Result

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Thailand's military chiefs, stepping back from a 61-year tradition of meddling in politics, have given their blessing to the prime minister chosen by pro-democracy parties, the Nation newspaper reported Wednesday.

Chuan Leekpai, whose Democrats won more seats than other parties in Sunday's general election, said Tuesday that the leaders of four allied parties had agreed he should become prime minister. The election came four months after a bloody army crackdown on protesters demanding an end to military influence in politics, which led to the removal of General Suchinda Kraprayoon as prime minister. General Witoon Wongwathana, named army chief after General Suchinda's downfall, has pledged that the armed forces will stay out of politics.

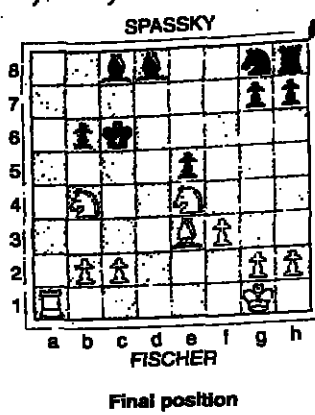
The four parties in the democratic alliance won 185 seats in the 360-seat lower house of parliament. The first regular session of parliament next Wednesday will elect a parliamentary president whose first job will be to nominate a prime minister.

## Spassky Errs to Trail, 4-2, in Match

SVETI STEFAN, Yugoslavia (Reuters) — Boris Spassky lost for the third consecutive time to Bobby Fischer on Wednesday, in a humbling 21 moves in the ninth game of their \$5 million chess rematch. Mr. Fischer now leads the match, four games to two.

Mr. Spassky, playing black, resigned on the 21st move with his king in a hopeless and exposed position after erring on his 17th move. After the game, Mr. Fischer said, "I had the upper hand, but Spassky made a very bad blunder."

Mr. Spassky's resignation came after only three hours and 10 minutes of play.



**GAME 9**  
**RUY LOPEZ**

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Fischer	Spassky	Fischer	Spassky	Fischer	Spassky	Fischer	Spassky
1. e4	e5	6. d4	cd	11. Nc3	Bd6	16. Bc8	Bd8
2. Nf3	Nc6	7. Nxd4	cd	12. Ne4	b6	17. Na4	Kc6
3. Bc5	cd	8. Nc3	Qd7	13. a4	0-0	18. ab	cb
4. Bxc6	Qc7	9. Bxd7	Bg4	14. c5	Kf7	19. Nxc5	Bc8
5. O-O	f6	10. B	Be5	15. c5	Be7	20. Na6	f6
						21. Nb4+ Resigns	

# New Clashes in Sarajevo Cut Water Supply and Worsen Food Shortage

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Fighting has cut off water supplies to Sarajevo hospitals, and with humanitarian flights suspended for nearly two weeks, only a three-day supply of United Nations food remains, officials said Wednesday.

Muslim and UN refugee officials both stressed the worsening conditions in the Bosnian capital, as Bosnian and Serbian forces clashed in the former Yugoslav republic.

There were predictions, however, that the supply flights could be resumed later this week.

Fighting has escalated steadily before the start of peace negotiations in Geneva on Friday between the warring Muslim, Croat and Serbian communities.

A water department official said a mortar bomb that fell Monday had fractured the main water line in Sarajevo, where 380,000 people have been trapped since May by a Serbian rebellion against Bosnian independence.

The damage halted water service to the Kosevo, French and Old Town hospitals, which were forced to rely on water from their reserve tanks.

The UN halted the aid flights on which Sarajevo depends almost two weeks ago after an Italian transport plane was shot down on its way to the city.

An official report released Wednesday in Geneva confirmed that the plane had been shot down by a missile. It did not say who had fired the missile.

Nonetheless, the United Nations said that it hoped to resume the international airlift before the end of the week.

The UN high commissioner for refugees, Sadako Ogata, is confident of gaining the necessary security assurances from leaders of the warring factions in Bosnia-Herzegovina at a meeting Friday, a spokeswoman said.

Although some road convoys are still running a gauntlet of road-

blocks and risking ambush by the warring factions, the loss of the air bridge to Sarajevo has been drastic.

A refugee official said UN warehouses in the city contained supplies only for three days, mainly of flour, rice and blankets.

There was a serious shortage of protein in the form of canned meat, fish, powdered eggs and milk.

The center of Sarajevo was calm, but Muslim suburbs were shelled during the night.

Despite the fighting, international mediators who will head the Geneva talks praised a new mood of cooperation from leaders in the republic of Serbia, which the West blames for the Bosnian conflict.

The envoy from the European Community, Lord Owen, said at a briefing "it would be foolish not to recognize that we are dealing with a more helpful and progressive attitude in Belgrade than we had in the past."

Lord Owen and the UN representative, Cyrus R. Vance, said talks with the Belgrade government would continue regardless of moves to suspend the Serbian-led Yugoslav federation from the United Nations.

At the United Nations, diplomats said Wednesday that they had agreed on the framework of a deal under which Russia would not veto a suspension resolution.

European diplomats, requesting anonymity, said that under the proposed agreement, Yugoslavia would be suspended from voting in the entire UN system, a measure that has never been taken against a member state.

But it could readily be taken the seat held by the former Yugoslav federation once peace was restored to the region and Belgrade had met all international demands that it cooperate with its neighbors, the diplomats said. That process could take months or years.

"The formula saves face for everybody," said one European diplomat. (Reuters, AP)



UNDER WRAPS — Suspected members of Shining Path, near Lima. Following the capture of Abimael Guzman Reynoso, the leftist movement's leader, President Alberto Fujimori said that guerrillas had 45 days to "repent and leave" in exchange for leniency.

# A Russian Film Argues Hitler Did Not Burn

MOSCOW — A corpse said to be that of Adolf Hitler, intact and lying in the yard of the Chancellery in Berlin, has been shown in an archive film broadcast by Communist television.

If authentic, the film would contradict reports after World War II that Hitler's body was burned after he either shot or poisoned himself on April 30, 1945. The film showed a body, in uniform and with the distinctive mustache visible, laid out on the ground on an officer's overcoat.

The corpse was surrounded by Soviet soldiers and at least one German, apparently a prisoner. The television did not say where the film, shown late Tuesday, had come from, but the footage appeared to be from KGB archives, now being declassified.

# German Police, in Crackdown, Raid Homes of 109 Extremists in Saxony

BONN — German police, who have been criticized for not doing enough to contain far-right violence against foreigners, raided 109 homes in the eastern state of Saxony on Wednesday in a crackdown on the extreme right.

About 500 policemen searched houses in 13 cities, including Dresden and Leipzig, in a morning raid that followed nearly four weeks of violence against foreign asylum-seekers, mainly in Eastern Germany.

"We don't want Saxony to be a playground for right-wing extremists," Saxony's interior minister, Heinz Eggert, a member of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats, said.

"We want to put the perpetrators under constant pressure," he said on German television.

"This morning 109 apartments were searched to give prosecutors the necessary evidence."

The police said one person was detained while sticks, knives and guns were seized along with neo-Nazi and other far-right documents.

Forty-seven extremists already were under arrest in connection with recent attacks on refugee homes in Saxony.

The raids followed strong criticism from politicians, who accused police of fostering racist violence by being too slow to react against attacks on hostels for asylum-seekers.

Police in the eastern German city of Wismar detained 21 youths on Wednesday after they tried for the second day to attack a foreigners' quarters.

A disaster was narrowly averted at a refugee home in Saarlouis in the western state of Saar on Monday when a bomb containing a kilogram (2.2 pounds) of explosives was discovered and defused, the police disclosed Wednesday.

The bomb was powerful enough to have destroyed the building.

Ethnic violence in newly reunified Germany began in earnest in September last year when neo-Nazis assaulted a refugee center in the Saxony city of Hoyerswerda to the cheers of bystanders.

"We have learned from Hoyerswerda," Mr. Eggert said.

"Ninety to 94 percent of all cases have been solved. The names and addresses of all perpetrators are known to us."

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel told Germans on Wednesday to take a stand against neo-Nazism after visiting a former concentration camp.

Mr. Rabin attended a memorial service in the Sachsenhausen death camp in Oranienburg where 100,000 people, including up to 10,000 Jews, were murdered by Nazi Germany.

"I call on you Germans: Don't hesitate to fight actively against neo-Nazism in Germany and other countries," he said in Hebrew.

# Marines Act to Aid UN Somali Effort

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Marines are headed for the coast of Somalia to support a U.S. airlift of Pakistani troops involved in protecting United Nations supplies, a defense official said Wednesday.

A navy spokesman said that 2,100 Marines in four amphibious ships would stay offshore to provide communications for planes ferrying 500 Pakistanis into Somalia to protect UN food supplies to try to keep two million people from starvation.

A small clan group criticized the Marine operation, saying it went beyond a UN agreement providing for troops to protect the food aid. "It could cause more bloodshed," said a spokesman for General Farrah Aidid, a clan warlord.

# Cuba Accepts Pullout of Russian Unit

HAVANA (Combined Dispatches) — Cuba and Russia agreed Wednesday on the withdrawal of a motorized Russian brigade that has been on the island since the 1962 Soviet missile crisis, the government said. The brigade appears to be the last major Russian military unit in Cuba.

An official statement said the withdrawal would take place in stages and would be completed in the first six months of 1993. President Fidel Castro originally opposed a proposal a year ago to withdraw the brigade. He had demanded that the withdrawal be carried out simultaneously with a pullout of U.S. forces from the naval base at Guantanamo Bay. (Reuters, AP)

# U.S. Anti-Missile Testers Reportedly Exaggerated Successes

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Officials responsible for developing an anti-missile system to defend the United States have repeatedly exaggerated the achievements of space experiments and flight tests meant to demonstrate the success of their research effort, a report by congressional auditors has concluded.

Following a one-year study, the report by the General Accounting Office said four tests between January 1990 and this March were not as successful as officials in the Strategic Defense Initiative program asserted in a series of news releases, briefings and reports to Congress.

One of the experiments involved the sole, full space test so far of an anti-missile interceptor known as a Brilliant Pebble, the centerpiece of the administration's concept for missile defense.

Program managers had described the test as a "90 percent success," but the report disclosed that a sensor failed to collect useful data, a gyroscope did not

operate properly and the interceptor failed to maneuver properly or accurately track its target. In another instance, managers had claimed that a protective cover for a different kind of interceptor was properly jettisoned during the early stages of a test. In reality, pieces of the shroud broke off, disintegrated and damaged the interceptor, forcing the shroud's redesign.

A third type of interceptor was said by officials after another test to have distinguished between real enemy missiles and missile decoys, fulfilling one of the most vexing technical challenges. But, in fact, the interceptor had no such capability, according to the agency's report.

It added, however, that three other tests during the period studied were correctly depicted by the agency, an arm of the Pentagon, as either complete failures or of limited success.

While the auditors drew no conclusion about why the test achievements had been exaggerated, the chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan, asserted in a statement that program officials had sought to

cover up test failures in order to claim "great breakthroughs" and thus "justify annual budgets of 4 to 5 billion dollars."

"Now we've caught them in the act," said Mr. Conyers, an opponent of the program who commissioned the study.

The program's director, Henry F. Cooper, said that, overall, he did not believe the report was "fair in its presentation," partly because it did not mention that unexpectedly useful data had been obtained on some tests that went awry.

He said the report was written as if "these guys were assigned a job, and they went off and did it."

Disclosure of the conclusions occurred at a sensitive moment for the anti-missile program.

The Senate Appropriations subcommittee on Wednesday was expected to begin deliberations Wednesday on an administration proposal to increase funding for the program, which is already the largest U.S. military research endeavor.

While the bulk of the \$27 billion spent on the program over the past nine years has gone for labora-

tory research and analysis, flight tests have routinely been conducted to prove that prototypes can work and to provide visible, politically potent symbols of the program's technical progress.

No major flight tests of interceptor prototypes like those now being considered for deployment were conducted prior to the period studied, according to a spokesman for the anti-missile program.

Two flight tests have been conducted since the study was completed, including one in which the interceptor was judged "flawless," although it failed to hit its target due to a problem with communications gear.

The report's analysis indicated that while important research had been conducted by these tests, more questions about the design and performance of proposed ground-based and space-based anti-missile interceptors remain unanswered than program officials have publicly acknowledged.

The seven tests studied each cost between \$12 million and \$50 million, excluding the hardware and engineering development costs, according to a program spokesman.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

French airline pilots began a 24-hour strike Wednesday against proposed changes affecting their flying hours, disrupting domestic and short-range international flights. The domestic airline Air-Inter said it was canceling one-third of its 400 daily flights. Air France said only two out of three of its short-haul flights would be operating, but that its long-distance service would be flying at nearly full capacity. (Reuters)

# The Weather

Forecast for Friday through Sunday

Area	Friday	Saturday	Sunday		
North America	Friday will be hot from Washington, D.C., to New York City on Saturday. Thunderstorms will signal the arrival of cooler air, and Chicago and Detroit will have a windy, cool week-end. Rains are possible in Los Angeles Sunday, a rainy day on Saturday.	Europe	Warm and dry weather will continue across Western Europe into the weekend. Temperature in London will be several degrees above normal along with some hazy sun. An area from Paris to Brussels will be warm Friday into Sunday with just a stray shower.	Asia	Beijing, Seoul, Osaka and Tokyo will be moderately warm and dry Friday. It may rain in Tokyo. Elsewhere, dry weather will prevail. Showers will be possible in Hong Kong Friday. Despite some sun, it may thunderstorm in Singapore, Manila and Bangkok.

# A Tiny Bank Is the Key in Iraq's Huge Loan Scam

By Elaine Sciolino  
*New York Times Service*

ATLANTA — The case of an Atlanta banker involved in a huge fraud has shed light on the remarkably sophisticated system set up by Iraq to illegally obtain billions of dollars in loans in the United States, some of which were vital to Saddam Hussein's arms buildup.

At the time the loans were made, Iraq owed its creditors around the world \$80 billion, was defaulting on many of its loans and desperately needed money from the Atlanta bank because of its inability to borrow large sums of money from legitimate banks, the prosecution said.

The assertion, along with other evidence, contradicts the Bush administration position that although Iraq had credit problems, it was a reliable borrower that always paid back its U.S. lenders.

Christopher P. Drogoul, who was manager of the tiny Atlanta branch of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, has pleaded guilty to charges that over five years he fashioned extraordinarily complicated schemes to illegally provide more than \$5 billion in loans to Iraq and other countries and companies without the approval of the bank's headquarters in Rome.

He made the loans even though Iraq's credit rating was so bad the parent bank was rejecting Iraqi requests for money, even those for only a few thousand dollars.

Testimony during Mr. Drogoul's sentencing hearing Tuesday and other evidence have shown that the bank was an unlikely but crucial component in Iraq's military programs.

Arthur J. Wade Jr., the head of the task force investigating the scandal, said the 43-year-old banker was fully aware that much of the money he was lending to Iraq paid for Iraqi arms and weapons technology.

Mr. Drogoul had a close relationship with Safa Habobi, the head of Iraq's procurement network, and with Rafiq Hassan Ali, the director general of Iraq's ministry in charge of procurement and technology development, Mr. Wade said.

Mr. Drogoul met repeatedly with Mr. Habobi and other officials involved in buying arms and technology for Iraq. He was so close to Mr. Habobi and Mr. Ali that when the U.S. government raided the bank in August 1989, Mr. Drogoul, who was in Paris, called his two Iraqi protectors for guidance, and they and other officials eventually ordered him to return to the United States.

Both Iraqis were among those indicted with Mr. Drogoul in the bank fraud case in February 1991. Iraq's Central Bank and two of its senior officials were also indicted.

Financing from the bank was so important to Iraq that its Central Bank considered creating a special Iraqi front bank that would serve as what Mr. Wade called a "safety net" for Mr. Drogoul in the event that his fraudulent relationship with Baghdad was uncovered and he lost his job.

A previous hearing disclosed that the Atlanta operation became so central to Iraq's own banking system that Iraq set up separate departments in its Central Bank solely to deal with Mr. Drogoul.

The Atlanta bank was raided by federal investigators in August 1989, and despite the close collusion between Mr. Drogoul and Iraqi officials, they were able to deceive the State Department, telling officials that Baghdad had done nothing illegal.

In a meeting in October 1989 with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, Iraq's then-foreign min-

# 2 Kurdish Parties Agree to Merge Guerrilla Forces

SHAQLAWA, Iraq — The Kurds' two main political parties, in a major step toward further centralizing power in northern Iraq, have agreed to combine their guerrilla units into a single force under Kurdish government command, officials said.

"We reached a good agreement," said Massoud Barzani, head of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, at the end of a daylong meeting Tuesday in this mountain village with top officials of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, the other main party.

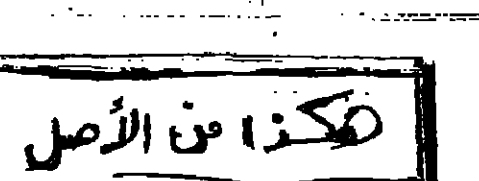
The agreement followed weeks of negotiations between the two parties, longtime rivals that share power in the Kurdish region's parliament.

Under the agreement, the parties will form a united force of 30,000 guerrillas within one month, said Kamal Fouad, a senior member of the Patriotic Union. He said the force's size would probably double in a year.

The merger is to be followed by talks with smaller parties, which have a total of 30,000 guerrillas.

# Swedes Fire at Submarine

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Navy on Wednesday fired grenades and depth charges at a suspected foreign submarine in Sweden's southern territorial waters near Oland, about 100 kilometers (62 miles) south of Stockholm, the military supreme command said.



**AMERICANS ABROAD REGISTER TO VOTE NOW**

IT WILL SOON BE TOO LATE

By Elaine Sciolino

DEMOCRATS ABROAD

VOTE FOR CHANGE OR GET FOUR MORE YEARS







Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Clinton and the Draft

The Doubts Persist

President George Bush had the grace to say in his speech to the National Guard Association on Tuesday that he never had to see "the awful horror of battle"...

Not Disqualifying

Bill Clinton's draft record continues to be the central ground for President George Bush's re-election drive. The president continued press and political anticipation that he would, in a speech Tuesday, directly attack Mr. Clinton's record and account of his record...

Peru's Next Challenge

Peru has won, at last, a signal victory in its long struggle with the sinister and bloody-minded guerrilla movement known as the Shining Path. The arrest of its central figure, Abimael Guzman Reynoso with seven other leaders destroys the aura of invincibility that had seemed to surround them...

Other Comment

A Chance for Peru

At last the government of President Alberto Fujimori in Peru has done something right. The efficient capture of Abimael Guzman Reynoso, the leader of the Shining Path, along with top lieutenants, gives the Peruvian state a chance to survive...

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In the Kuril Affair, the Japanese Are Getting a Bum Rap

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Boris Yeltsin's abrupt decision to cancel his trip to Japan raises two essential questions of any good controversy among diplomats and politicians: Who stiffed whom? And so what?

The manner in which Yeltsin canceled his Tokyo visit has left hard feelings on both sides.

sympathetic Japanese newspapers have slammed the Miyazawa government for taking too hard a line with Mr. Yeltsin. That misreading ignores what actually happened in the negotiations over the trip that the Japanese and Russians had conducted privately for more than six months...

George Bush (the last world leader to postpone a trip to Tokyo for domestic political reasons, with unhappy results).

"Yeltsin remains popular and fairly strong," a senior White House official said when I asked his assessment of the Russian leader's grip. "But he is no longer able to brush people aside and just do what he wants to do. He is playing politics now..."

The abrupt cancellation of the Yeltsin trip was announced on Sept. 9 after a stormy debate in the Russian security council.

chain that Soviet troops annexed at the end of World War II. Japan refuses to sign a peace treaty and provide long-term economic aid to Moscow unless the four Russian-inhabited islands are returned to Japanese sovereignty.

Japan's hopes rose in August when Mikhail Poltoranski, a deputy prime minister from Moscow, visited Okinawa. The Japanese did not make an explicit pitch for Okinawa as a model for the Kurils, but they sent Mr. Poltoranski home well-briefed on the U.S.-Japan treaty of 1951 that acknowledged Japan's residual sovereignty but maintained full U.S. administrative rights over Okinawa until the United States decided to relinquish the island in 1972.

The Japanese were willing to settle for much less from Mr. Yeltsin's trip, as Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe made clear to the Russian leader when they met in Moscow in early September for what were negotiations about negotiations. The Japanese minimum goal was to make sure that Mr. Yeltsin said nothing to contradict a 1956 Soviet statement offering to return two of the islands, while leaving open the final status of the other two.

Union that Japan will host late next month.

What — Mr. Watanabe asked Mr. Yeltsin after conveying this — would the Russian leader have to say in Tokyo about the islands? "I will tell that directly to the prime minister on the second day of our talks," Mr. Yeltsin replied, according to an authoritative private account of the meeting. It may be that Mr. Yeltsin, faced with demands from his Russian nationalist opponents to refuse any concessions on the islands, never did figure out what he could say in Tokyo. If so, cancellation was understandable. But the both sides that urgently need to be massaged.

Yeltsin should disown the ill-considered threat by Mr. Watanabe to cancel the aid conference in retaliation and make clear that threat will not be carried out. Moscow should stop hinting that Mr. Yeltsin will use trips to China and South Korea later this year to demonstrate Japan's isolation. Other nations should stop blaming Japan for having set impossible goals for a Yeltsin trip, and urge both sides to stop stalling.

Mr. Yeltsin needs financial help that only Japan can provide. Japan's partners in the Group of Seven who have carried the burden of aiding Russia this far also need help. Four small islands should not continue to cast such a large shadow over the post-Cold War world.

The Washington Post

Now We Have the Grist To Begin a Rating Game

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Had George Bush been paying attention in New Hampshire, he would have known he could not get through this campaign year without an economic policy booklet of his own.

In the leadoff primary state, Paul Tsongas, winner of the Democratic side and leading write-in on the Republican, handed out copies of "A Call to Economic Arms," his policy prescription for America.

Bill Clinton sent Mr. Tsongas his own 15-page economic manifesto, which he has been revising and expanding ever since, until it has reached 232 pages in commercial paperback form as "Putting People First."

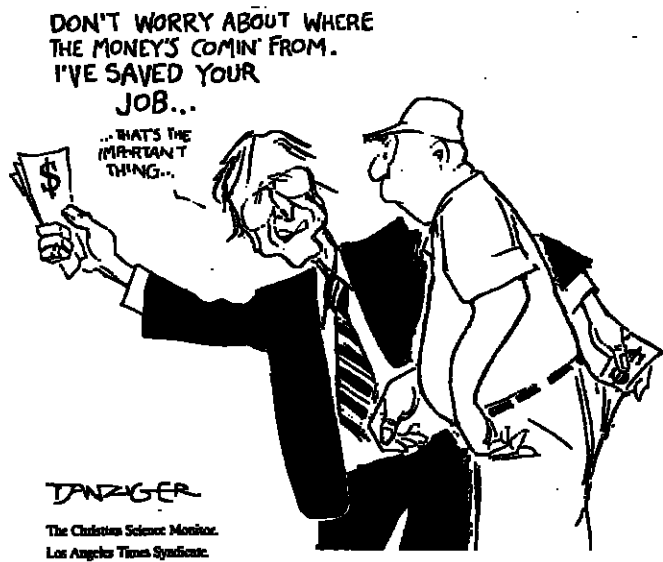
Last week, Mr. Bush put out his own economic handbook, the 29-page "Agenda for American Renewal." He dispensed its contents into a speech to the Detroit Economic Club and in a letter to the press.

Mr. Clinton has sought foreign investment for his state and has encouraged his native industries to export. But other governors, in both parties, have outworked him in this area. And in this campaign, he has hedged his past support for liberal trade policies as a sop to the unions and their supporters in Congress, who fear lower barriers will mean job losses to Mexico and other low-wage countries.

Mr. Bush, by contrast, dived on finding a strong education strategy, and only this year gave his backing to a serious job-training initiative. Courting Roman Catholic voters, he has chosen to emphasize the most marginal and controversial element of his education package: vouchers for private school pupils. He has been unwilling to put nearly as much effort into promoting the more essential reforms being advanced by Education Secretary Lamar Alexander, who worked closely with Mr. Clinton on this issue when they were fellow governors.

These are only two of two dozen policy areas where comparisons of records and programs are now possible. Let the rating game begin.

The Washington Post



The Clinton Science Model. Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

trade policies as a sop to the unions and their supporters in Congress, who fear lower barriers will mean job losses to Mexico and other low-wage countries. Where Mr. Clinton hesitates, Mr. Bush has been bold.

But it will do the United States little good to open new markets unless its workers become so productive that their wages are not pulled down to the level of emerging competitor nations. That means education and training, and here Governor Clinton has credentials that President Bush lacks.

For a decade, Mr. Clinton has made Arkansas a leader in education reform. He organized his fellow governors in that effort. Mr. Bush's education summit in 1989 would have founded on parties bickered over it not for Mr. Clinton's intervention. He and John Sumnu, then White House chief of staff, negotiated the last-minute compromises that saved the summit.

Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, know the education-and-training field inside out. No one who has heard either of them can doubt the commitment they share.

Mr. Bush, by contrast, dived on finding a strong education strategy, and only this year gave his backing to a serious job-training initiative. Courting Roman Catholic voters, he has chosen to emphasize the most marginal and controversial element of his education package: vouchers for private school pupils. He has been unwilling to put nearly as much effort into promoting the more essential reforms being advanced by Education Secretary Lamar Alexander, who worked closely with Mr. Clinton on this issue when they were fellow governors.

These are only two of two dozen policy areas where comparisons of records and programs are now possible. Let the rating game begin.

The Washington Post

Maastricht: Euro-Arrogance Could Explain a 'No' Vote

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The people, worms that they are, are capable of any depravity, particularly with ballots. So Europe's governing class has not consulted the people unduly about plans for ever-closer European union. Or is it to be federalism? Whatever, the people will be told their destination, in due time.

But on Sunday the French people may commit what advanced thinkers everywhere consider the ultimate impudence. They may vote against the Maastricht treaty, thereby producing a prudent pause in a process hitherto virtually untinged with democracy.

This referendum came about because of the arrogance of the French government, and if the vote is "no," it will be because of the arrogance of the Eurocrats pushing Europe's peoples down an inadequately discussed path.

In December, leaders of the 12 nations of the European Community met in the Dutch town of Maastricht to sign a treaty that would sap individual nations' sovereignty over currency, defense and foreign policies. But in May, Denmark's temperate and sophisticated electorate became the first to offer a chance to express itself by referendum on the treaty. The Danes said "no."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, haughtily indifferent to geography, said the Danes would have to decide whether they wanted to be in Europe at all. The not-so-subliminal message was that in Europe's new order, small nations should be seen but not heard.

In response to Denmark's impertinence, President François Mitterrand severely scheduled a referendum on Maastricht. He assumed that France would perform its historic duty of pointing backward people toward civilization, which supposedly now means creeping federalism.

At the time polls showed a substantial pro-Maastricht majority. But time passed, debate — heaven forbid! — broke out in support withered. The French government panicked and printed 45 million copies of the 48-page treaty, which may have been a mistake. The provisions intimate further draining away of sovereignty from the representative institutions of the 12 nations, and further accretion of power by the Brussels bureaucrats with their manic itch to regulate all of life, an itch expressed in a cascade of a zillion rules.

If the French reject Maastricht, they will have done the right thing for many reasons, some of them dubious. Mr. Mitterrand, in office since 1981, has worn out his welcome and many French voters may say "no" to the treaty as a way of saying "no" to him. French farmers will vote "no" to protest the European Community's tentative moves toward sanity regarding agriculture subsidies. (The Common Agricultural Policy was born 30 years ago when Europe's memories of food shortages and faith in government planning were both strong. Today, 60 percent of the EC's budget goes to support agriculture.)

The Community's supine nonresponse to Serbia's aggression against Bosnia suggests to many Maastricht opponents that "Europe" is an abstraction serving to shelter individual nations from responsibility to act. The disintegration of the Soviet empire and of Yugoslavia has sent tides of immigrants surging into EC nations, and many people suspect, reasonably, that Maastricht moves their nation toward surrender of control over immigration policies.

Mr. Mitterrand is a Socialist who a decade ago had to beat a pell-mell retreat from his fling with "socialism in one country." The head of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors, is another French Socialist. Part of Maastricht's charm for them is that it advances through Brussels the statism and general bogginess that has been rejected at the polls.

The Cold War was a reason for European consolidation. The sudden end of the Cold War caused Mr. Mitterrand to try to rush the process before people had time to think it over. Mr. Kohl — perhaps the last German leader in the Konrad Adenauer tradition: suspicious of Germany's long-term stability unless integrated into something larger — cooperated. But many Europeans worry that federalism would anchor Europe to Germany, not to Germany to Europe.

This week the Bundesbank's small but influential voice — large enough to cause turmoil in currency markets — that is an act of solidarity among Europe's governing class, an attempt to help pro-Maastricht forces in France by making Germany seem congenial. Instead it demonstrated how dominant Germany is apt to be in any European structure. Hence anti-Maastricht forces cited this as another reason to rethink terms of co-habitation.

In what used to be Yugoslavia and the Soviet empire, Europe is witnessing the painful process of prying apart political amalgamations that never should have been amalgamated. A vote against Maastricht asserts this sound maxim: What a millennium of distinct national experiences have put asunder, let no one casually put together.

Washington Post Writers Group.

My 'Yes' Vote Will Be Cast in Hope

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — I shall say "yes" to Maastricht on Sunday, not out of fear but out of hope.

I will not say "yes" to protect my country from an overly powerful Germany, which should instead be balanced and contained within the integrated mechanisms of the European Community. In any case, the Federal Republic of Germany has for decades now enjoyed the best sort of democratic regime it could have had.

Nor will I say "yes" because I fear U.S. political and cultural imperialism following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Without the United States and its generous presence, Europe might have been reunited under totalitarianism. The Cold War could not have been won, peaceful and democratic integration would have been impossible in Western Europe and there would not be any Maastricht vote to discuss.

My "yes" vote will not be cast because I fear the technological, financial and commercial imperialism represented by the Japanese Sumo

wrestler. I do not want to imitate Japanese society and I do not want to import its values. But there is much we can learn from the tremendous success of the Asian-Pacific region.

I will not say "yes" for fear of some catastrophe should "no" prevail. The linkage some make between Maastricht and peace is farfetched. There is no risk of a generalized war in Western Europe, and not even the best treaty can replace the lack of political will that is apparent each day in the former Yugoslavia.

Some people will speak of concern of an ever more powerful Eurocracy. But Eurocrats are a necessary evil if the Community is to function properly. My "yes" will not come from fear of the unknown or of disorder, or out of obedience to the fashionable diktat of the Establishment.

I will vote "yes" simply because from Weimar to Venice, from Oxford to Bruges — not to mention Prague or St. Petersburg — I feel at home in the former Yugoslavia.

Europe means being able to drive from Paris to Weimar, in the former East Germany, without being stopped, without crossing political or ideological boundaries, with the feeling of "owning" part of the two cities and of benefiting from

the cross-fertilization of cultures. I will say "yes" because if in the West, it is fashionable to lament the democratic shortcomings of the Community, democratic forces in Eastern Europe see the existence of a strong and unified Community as the best bulwark against any nationalistic, populist, anti-democratic resurgence. They are voting with all their hearts for Maastricht. They know a failure of Maastricht would reduce Europe to a common market with no political and security ambitions, a free-trade club that could never dream of entering the international system, with its search for a new order and guiding principles, there is growing competition between the logic of integration and the reality of fragmentation, and a "no" vote would encourage a trend to fragmentation. Instead, post-Cold War Europe needs democracy and stability to spread from West to East.

Ultimately, I will say "yes" because I trust my country and its capability to face an open, competitive and interdependent world.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales and editor of its journal, *Politique Ettrangère*. He contributed this column to the *International Herald Tribune*.

1917: Russian Republic

PETROGRAD — A Republic has been proclaimed in Russia. The revolt of General Kornilov's forces is seen in a certain disintegration of the fighting forces of the country. This fact has led the Provisional Government, in accordance with the view

'Cleansing': The Agony Of Bhutan

By Kunda Dixit

KATMANDU, Nepal — Half a world away from Serbia and Somalia, a silent refugee emergency is stalking the Himalayan foothills as thousands of people from southern Bhutan are being forcibly evicted from their land.

Bhutan's agony has gone virtually unnoticed. The number of refugees in the six months has passed 100,000. Most of them are living in six squalid refugee camps along river banks in eastern Nepal. The arrival of some relief groups has improved conditions somewhat and prevented epidemics of the sort that killed hundreds of children earlier this year.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, already busy helping Burmese Muslims in neighboring Bangladesh, has a small office in Nepal. It says the Bhutan crisis is developing into a major emergency. The refugees are Nepali-speaking people of southern Bhutan. The ruling Drukpa elite in Thimphu, the capital, says the country is being swamped by "Lhotshampas," or southerners, and it has launched a systematic, and by most accounts ruthless, attempt to depopulate the country.

Thimpu says it will recognize only those who arrived before 1938, or their descendants, as Bhutanese. But most refugees streaming into Nepal have citizenship papers. They say entire villages in southern Bhutan where Lhotshampas have been living for generations have been emptied.

The Bhutanese government recently reduced its official population figure from 1.4 million to 600,000; dissidents say the difference represents Nepali-speakers, who used to make up 45 percent of the population.

What started out in 1990 as a campaign to force all citizens to wear the traditional Bhutanese dress and speak the Dzongkha language has grown into a macabre "cultural cleansing" exercise. While earlier refugees were peasants and laborers, now it is senior diplomats, civil servants and business people who are fleeing.

Foreign Minister Dawa Tsering says the Lhotshampas are leaving of their own will and blames "anti-national terrorists" for the murders and atrocities.

With attitudes hardening, it is not difficult to foresee a Sri Lanka-type civil war in this once-idyllic land. And as in Sri Lanka, the key to the problem is in India's hands.

A 1949 treaty makes New Delhi Bhutan's guardian on foreign policy and defense, but India says the refugee problem is a bilateral issue between Nepal and Bhutan. Since Bhutan and Nepal do not share a border, that is a convenient way for New Delhi to pass the buck, as well as refugees, on to Nepal.

Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala of Nepal has been pursuing what he calls "quiet diplomacy" with Indian and Bhutanese leaders since last year. But that diplomacy has been so quiet it has not got the refugees back home.

Meanwhile, up to 50 truckloads of Bhutanese pour into Nepal every day. The rulers of Bhutan, Nepal and India need to stop this tragedy before the refugees decide to take up arms.

The writer is a Nepali journalist who is regional editor of *Inter Press Service*, based in Manila. He contributed this column to the *International Herald Tribune*.

1942: Saving Stalingrad

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] The Russians announced officially early today (Sept. 17) that German shock troops had battered into the north-western outskirts of Stalingrad, where the Red Army and civilians were battling desperately to save that city, the gateway to Astrakhan, on the Caspian Sea. A midnight communique, which for the first time placed the fighting in the city's outskirts said: "On the north-western outskirts of Stalingrad our troops fought heavy actions against the enemy. In one sector individual groups of enemy tanks drove wedges into our defenses but were wiped out in heavy fighting that ensued."

كندا من الأصل



OPINION

Lower That Bloody Shirt And Let the Nation Heal

By James Fallows

WASHINGTON — I am not sure how much marginal damage the "draft-dodger" issue will do Bill Clinton — how many people who would otherwise support him will be turned away. Conceivably, if he withstands it calmly, Mr. Clinton could seem stronger for the ordeal, as he did after enduring the primary campaigns. Perhaps it will fester and destroy him. Either way, the Republican insistence on this issue cannot do the United States any good.

If George Bush loves his country now as much as he did nearly 50 years ago, when he went to war, he will call off the attack. Now the necessary disclaimers: I am a Democrat, and I hope Mr. Clinton wins. But in this case I care more about "collateral damage" to my generation than about Mr. Clinton himself. I recognize that Mr. Clinton has created his own problems with his ever-evolving statements about what, when, and why.

If he had the past year to live over again, he would probably have disclosed, from the start, every detail he knew about the lottery and the Reserve Officer Training Corps. If he had his whole life to live over, he would no doubt have gone to army intelligence school or joined the National Guard to make the whole issue moot.

I wish that Mr. Clinton had spoken directly about a truth he has so far left unexpressed: Everyone who avoided fighting in that war, whether deliberately (like me) or passively, by accepting convenient deferments, knows that someone else, probably poorer and less educated, was there instead. But the current talk-show theory, that Mr. Clinton's problem is "not what he did then but what he says now," rings false. If that were the case, the Bush campaign would never have to mention that its candidate was a war hero — it would be irrelevant to Mr. Clinton's truthfulness. The emotion the Bush campaign is exploiting is more primitive and therefore powerful: that Mr. Clinton was a coward and not really a man.

One group of people has the moral right to stand in judgment of what Mr. Clinton (or I) did. It consists of those who faced the same decision at the same time and made a braver choice. This group includes those who served in Vietnam and those who formally refused to go. Significantly, its members have not taken the lead in condemning Mr. Clinton. Two of them, Senators Bob Kerrey and John Kerry, have given speeches urging Mr. Bush to heal rather than divide.

This morally entitled group conspicuously does not include most of the people who serve in the Bush administration, manage its campaign or analyze Mr. Clinton's "character" in the press. It does not include Patrick Buchanan, Newt Gingrich, Dan Quayle or the radio talk-show host Rush Limbaugh. (Mr.

Quayle, of course, served honorably in the National Guard. No one of his generation has delusions about why one joined the Guard in those days.) When I hear the Bush campaign strategist Mary Matalin call Mr. Clinton a draft dodger, I know how women must feel when men lecture them about abortion.

Not even George Bush can gracefully stand in moral judgment of Mr. Clinton. Mr. Bush's service was heroic, and he deserves lasting honor for it — as do the other men of my father's generation who risked or gave their lives to save the world. But it was not the same.

When Mr. Bush flew over Chichi-shima, the country was officially and totally at war. The sons and nephews of every tycoon and big shot were in uniform. The United States had a winning strategy toward a noble end.

By 1969, when Mr. Clinton faced his choice, Richard Nixon had been elected on a promise to end the war. Public opinion was strongly against the war. The American "strategy" was a losing scheme of attrition.

By that time, as the Vietnam veteran John Wheeler has written, "the alternatives had become wasting one's life or dodging war." Despite his bravery, George Bush never faced just those alternatives. His son, George W. Bush, did — and joined the Guard.

Abortion is the only issue more emotional and explosive than Vietnam memories. But with abortion there are important decisions still to be resolved. Nothing can be changed about Vietnam, not the country's conduct of the war nor the decisions that young men made.



Men who were then in their teens and 20s had to fight, or shame themselves not fighting, often hating those who made the opposite choice. Yet not a single one of them had any control over the decision to go to war or the draft system that funneled poor boys to the front. (At the time, the voting age was 21.) Wars are always unfair in this generational sense. But it is inexcusable and tragic for a member of that era's generation of fathers — those who did set the policy and

make the laws — to redivide the sons, as an election ploy. "The final lesson of Vietnam is that no great nation can long afford to be smudged by a memory," President Bush said when inaugurated. These were sentiments worthy of a forgiving Lincoln — and they can replace the emerging strategy of waving the bloody shirt.

The writer is Washington editor of The Atlantic. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Ethnic Wisdom Over African Beer

By Hans Magnus Enzensberger

KAMPALA, Uganda — The Speke Hotel is one of the few spots in Kampala that recall its colonial past. A couple of trophies from safari days are still displayed in the dusty lobby with its well-worn armchairs.

People drink beer at rickety tables on the terrace. The beer is cheap and good. Perhaps that's the reason it is a place where you run into local intellectuals, who scrape by working at absurdly low salaries and moonlighting — a bureaucrat from the Ministry of Information, a professor of literature who studied in Glasgow and Berlin, a dramatist who has taken refuge in state-run television and a lawyer who would rather be a historian.

I was a little wary of Uganda, I'll admit. Twenty years of civil war had turned the name into a synonym for terror and Idi Amin occupies a special place on the list of despots.

"And now you're disappointed?" the dramatist asked. "No gunfire in the streets, no starving children."

I assured him that I was not a tourist looking for horrors and that I liked Kampala.

"But you are amazed we're not at each other's throats, aren't you? There's nothing amazing about it. Because since there are no more corpses to film, Uganda has vanished from the international media. For a ravaged land returns to normality — you can't expect the public to regard that as a sensation."

"We Europeans have always claimed tribal wars are an African specialty," I said. "When you watch what's happening in Yugoslavia, don't you feel a certain Schadenfreude?"

One of them laughed; the others said nothing. The waiter brought another round of beer.

"Schadenfreude is a bit too strong a term," the playwright replied. "But it might not be a bad thing if what's going

on there at your front door were to give you Europeans some pause. You're more like us than you think."

"For example, I'm a Baganda," the gray-haired lawyer said. "That's just one of perhaps 40 tribes you'll find in Uganda. Or have I counted wrong?"

This prompted a contest among those around the table, with everyone tossing a few names into the discussion.

Besides the Nyole, the Chiga, the Nyoro, the Gisu, Nkole, Hima, Iru, Toro, Busisa, Horohoro, Soga, Cwe, Samia, Teso, Konyo, Acholi, and Jie, one also had to consider the Nilotes, which included the Lango, Tutsi, Karamo, Madi and Lugbara, not to mention Ethiopians and Somalis.

"And if you're lucky, you'll still find a few Twa here and there," the historian added.

"They were pygmies — as good as extinct by now."

"And as for languages, Uganda is nothing but a tower of Babel. There are at least 30 totally different languages. We'd be lost without English."

"And what religions?" I asked.

"As many as you like," the professor of literature declared. I took his smile to be ironic.

"If you can believe the statistics, two-thirds of us are Christians — more precisely, Catholics. But who believes statistics in Africa? Just look around."

"That family over there — they're Muslims. The shop across the way belongs to a Hindu. And then, of course, we have so-called animists as well, whatever that may mean, and an incredible number of sects."

The dramatist poured some more beer in my glass and raised his own.

"And now, perhaps," he said, "you can understand why we're not particularly impressed by your Yugoslavia with its six or seven ethnic groups."

"You should have asked us first," the professor interjected. "We're the experts when it comes to civil wars. It's the legacy of colonialism."

"I wouldn't go that far," the amateur historian said. "We were massacring each other before the Europeans took the notion of founding colonial empires. And the slave trade wasn't invented by the English, but by Arabs. Our kings were enthusiastic about a new source of revenue. But you can't deny that the English fanned the flames of our little differences of opinion, or suppressed them — whichever better suited their purposes. Besides, we have them to thank for the ridiculous borders that chop up the continent today. As soon as a colonial empire breaks apart, the bloodletting begins."

"But most people just want to live in peace," I suggested timidly.

"Are you sure? We all joined the fighting in one way or the other, at least at the

start. When there was nothing left to eat — no money, no water and no electricity, around 1984-85, 15 years later — then all of a sudden nobody wanted to go on with it and peace broke out. I've never been in Yugoslavia, but I assume it will all end in much the same way."

"But the Croats and Slovenes and Albanians in Kosovo claim they have a right to self-determination," I replied.

"Forget it! Self-determination is the worst thing that could happen. If we went that route, Africa would be made up of at least a thousand states. Or look at India. Or East Asia. And then everyone, and I mean everyone, starts shooting — down to the last bullet, until nothing moves, until they're all croaked."

I looked around. It had grown dark. Neon lights along the side streets advertised air travel, beverages and batteries. The Sheraton on the hill across the way was brightly lit. People in colorful clothes strolled past our table.

"But all of you here survived," I said. "Whether under Amin or Milton Obote, Uganda survived. Or am I mistaken?"

"Well," said the dramatist, "our bad luck was also our good luck. I don't mean to be unfair to the people from the Red Cross and the others who helped — they did what they could — but basically the world never paid any real attention to us, except for arms dealers, of course. A few hundred thousand dead Africans — that's no topic for the United Nations."

"And you call that good luck?" I asked.

"There's only one thing that can end a civil war," he replied, "and that's exhaustion."

I had no desire to contradict him. There was a long pause. The lawyer had started on his fifth beer. The man from the Ministry of Information had dozed off. This time it was the professor who poured more beer in my glass and lifted his in a toast. His smile was inscrutable.

"No one was interested in us, and that was the only thing in our favor," he finally said.

"I'm sure you've heard all about our bad habits. But one of them gives us a clear advantage over you. That's our lack of thoroughness."

"I don't know the Serbs or the Croats, but I presume they're efficient, just like the Germans, like most Europeans. Whereas we are known for being sloppy and forgetful. And that's why we're capped by the skin of our teeth this time."

He was right. Compared with Sarajevo, Kampala is an oasis of peace.

The writer is an author and critic who lives in Munich. This was translated from the German by John E. Woods for The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not Hatred, but Fear

Regarding "Europe: Hatred and Old Excuses Return" (Opinion, Sept. 5) by A. M. Rosenthal:

Even though Maastricht seems to have failed to inspire all Europeans, I strongly argue against Mr. Rosenthal's views on religious and national hatreds. His examples do injustice to more than one German generation. On the whole, the Germans have succeeded in injecting new life into the country's democratic institutions and ideas.

Germany will not only graciously allow perhaps more than 250,000 "refugees" to cross its borders, but has willingly accepted more real refugees from the former Yugoslavia than any other European state. On top of the expected half-million asylum-seekers, Germany will absorb a considerable number of ethnic Germans from East European countries, not to mention the thousands who enter Germany illegally. Mr. Rosenthal obviously has also

failed to spot the difference between the German refugee intake and that of Israel. Whereas Germany has for years absorbed large numbers of real and alleged refugees, resulting now in a national discussion about a possible change of its constitution so as to exclude asylum-seekers who mainly long for economic advantages, Israel has always welcomed members of the diaspora. Notwithstanding the success of Israeli policy, more qualified Russian Jews are now attempting to settle in the United States and Germany than in Israel.

Mr. Rosenthal mentions "Nazi race-mongering used as a political weapon." This helps neither the victims of attacks by disoriented and criminal youths nor the very frustrated Germans to whom Mr. Rosenthal might be trying to address his message.

Europe has been experiencing more ethnic strife lately than in recent decades. It is also facing economic and political challenges that appear insurmountable. Yet if Europe is not destined

to unite politically now, economic pressures and egoism will tend to make it seek union later. Hatred will not be the European excuse. It is not hatred but fear that characterizes Europe today.

JURGEN HAACKE, Tel Aviv.

Mr. Rosenthal's article seems to have only one purpose: to antagonize Germans. While he is justified in being concerned about the rise of fascist activities in (united) Germany, perhaps he should be more concerned about rising racial tensions in the United States.

H. BAUERLE, Wolfsburg, Germany.

The collapse of Communist Europe has brought upon us social problems of a scale for which no one was prepared. They will be most difficult and costly to solve. To belittle the German effort and compare it with the situation in Pakistan is outrageous.

GERHARD FRUHMANN, Estoril, Portugal.

Meciar and Dubcek

Regarding the editorial "Slovakia's Harsh Words" (Sept. 14):

Say what you will about Vladimir Meciar, the Slovak separatist prime minister, but it is unjust to say that "no one would confuse [Alexander Dubcek] with the Meciar known to the world as a slavish supporter of the old hard-line Communist regime."

Mr. Meciar and his first wife were, in fact, expelled from the Communist Party for his support of Mr. Dubcek's short-lived 1968 Prague Spring experiment with democracy. "She was against it; I was for it," he told me last spring, "but we both were kicked out because of my attitude. When we divorced, they took her back into the party."

It serves no purpose to mislabel Mr. Meciar in this way when so many valid labels apply.

ALAN LEVY, Prague.

HOSPITALITY AND COMFORT...



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TURKISH AIRLINES

"We care more"

# In Bombay, a Doctor's Unorthodox Crusade Against AIDS

By John Ward Anderson and Molly Moore

Washington Post Service

**BOMBAY** — Dr. I.S. Gilada burst through the front door of a grimy brothel in the Jamma Masjid red-light district, bullhorn in hand and packets of condoms strung bandolier-style across his chest. Startled prostitutes jerked saris over their naked breasts, and bewildered clients rushed to buckle their belts as the zealous doctor launched into his message.

"I'm here to talk to you about a sexually transmitted illness that has no cure," he bellowed. More prostitutes poked their heads through the dingy doorways lining the first-floor corridor. "This killer is AIDS! If you close your door and perform your service, you'll get it. If you use condoms, you won't."

While Dr. Gilada cajoled and lectured, his assistants fanned through the four-story building handing out fliers on AIDS and fistfuls of condoms among the brothel's 400 prostitutes.

Dr. Gilada uses the unorthodox approach to pub-

licize a growing AIDS problem that he and many other health officials say the lumbering Indian bureaucracy has been far too slow to address. World health authorities have warned in recent weeks that South Asia faces an AIDS epidemic that, by the end of the decade, could rival Africa's.

India provided a stark example of how AIDS can spread rapidly in impoverished nations, where the poorest people often resort to prostitution or selling their blood on the black market just to survive. The dearth of poverty and, in South Asia, the easy supplies of heroin also help spread drug abuse.

In India, as in many underdeveloped countries, the poorest people are the least educated and often do not understand the threat of AIDS or how to prevent it.

According to health authorities, more than one-third of Bombay's 100,000 prostitutes are already believed to be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Random tests indicate that as many as half of the intravenous drug users in some regions of the country have contracted the virus.

A recent report by the U.S. State Department

estimated that more than a million people in India might now have HIV and warned that the government's response was "lagging far behind the problem."

In India, AIDS is spread primarily through heterosexual prostitution, illegal blood banks and intravenous drug use. The Indian government has officially identified only 221 individuals with AIDS and 8,578 people who have tested positive for HIV. But even government officials acknowledge that those figures represent a tiny fraction of the true numbers in a nation that has no screening programs, poor reporting systems and woefully inadequate health care.

In the past five years, the percentage of prostitutes who have tested positive for HIV in Bombay's red-light districts has soared from 1 percent in 1987 to 35 percent this year, according to the World Health Organization.

Dr. Gilada, 34, founded the private Indian Health Organization in 1982 to counter what he saw as the government's neglect in trying to curb sexually transmitted diseases in the prostitute districts. He

has shifted his focus almost exclusively to AIDS prevention and education.

With an annual budget of about \$90,000 and a paid staff of 40, including several working prostitutes, Dr. Gilada's group barnstorms the brothels of Bombay, handing out about 10,000 fliers and 150,000 condoms a month from a large van topped by a giant sign declaring, "AIDS is too big to ignore."

In a nation where many destitute and powerless women resort to prostitution as a means of survival, the women complain that they cannot afford to turn away customers who refuse their pleas to use condoms. Women in Bombay's poorest prostitute district, Worli, where men pay 15 rupees, or about 50 cents, were some of the most difficult to educate, according to Dr. Gilada's workers.

"At first it was difficult to convince the women," said Shanta Bai, 35, a brothel owner who has 26 women and girls working for her. "But now two of our own girls have gotten AIDS, and the others see what can happen. Now, if the man says no to a condom, my girls refuse the customer."

# China to Boycott Talks On Middle East Arms to Protest Taiwan Jet Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**JERUSALEM** — China said Wednesday that it planned to boycott Middle East arms-control talks of the five permanent United Nations Security Council members to protest U.S. warplane sales to Taiwan.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen confirmed a Washington report that China would shun the as-yet-unscheduled UN talks on limiting arms sales to the Middle East, saying, "that is the intention we have expressed."

The Chinese decision came as a response to President George Bush's decision two weeks ago to sell 150 advanced F-16 jet fighters to Taiwan, regarded by Beijing as a renegade province. Mr. Qian called the sale "interferent in China's internal affairs, because Taiwan is a part and parcel of China."

Mr. Qian said China was taking part in multilateral Middle East arms-control talks this week in Moscow but not those planned for the UN Security Council members: Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States.

The five, which are also the world's main weapons makers, agreed last year after the Gulf War to clamp down on the arms race to Third World "dangerous" countries and to exercise closer supervision of arms exports to the Middle East.

In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said: "We find this regrettable. We will press China to reconsider."

Mr. Boucher said the United

States would consult with the other governments involved in the arms control talks "on what to do next."

China has also warned France of commercial and diplomatic reprisals if France decides to sell Mirage jet fighters to Taiwan.

After meeting with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres for two hours on the first visit to Israel by a senior Chinese official, Mr. Qian said through an interpreter:

"Under the present circumstances China finds it difficult to take part in the negotiations on arms control by the permanent five of the United Nations Security Council."

"The U.S. decision to sell F-16 jet fighters to Taiwan violated agreements between that country and China. In arms control, good faith is first and foremost. Without good faith there would hardly be any arms control."

In Beijing, meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday strongly criticized a U.S. Senate vote to demand progress on human rights, changes in trade practices and curbs on arms exports from China to renew its most-favored-nation status.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "It is absolutely unacceptable to the Chinese side to attach any conditions" in extending most-favored-nation treatment.

The United States has also threatened punitive tariffs on \$3.9 billion in Chinese goods to force Beijing to take measures to open its markets wider to American goods.

(Reuters, AFP)

# CANCER: Mitterrand to Stay On

(Continued from page 1)

ly rarely a quarter of the population expressing their support for his performance in office. Treaty opponents have been urging voters to say no as a way of expressing their disapproval of Mr. Mitterrand's administration, hoping that a resounding defeat will compel him to resign and call for early presidential elections.

Aides to Mr. Mitterrand insisted that he had no plans to step down regardless of the outcome. "It would be terribly unhealthy for the stability of the French political system if a president should have to step down every time he loses a referendum or becomes unpopular for a while," a senior adviser said.

Nonetheless, analysts said rejection of the treaty would be such a blow to Mr. Mitterrand's prestige that it was hard to see how he could

continue to govern in a convincing manner. His unpopularity is such that some pro-Europe advocates have urged him to announce his planned resignation ahead of the vote in order to encourage more voters to say "yes."

Some members of Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party, fearing a disastrous defeat in legislative elections next spring, have suggested that the president should resign in the event of a "yes" vote in order to end his career in triumph. Industry Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn, a close ally, evoked that possibility on radio Tuesday, suggesting that the president "might want to end his term once he has accomplished his task."

But Mr. Mitterrand's aides poured scorn on this scenario, describing it as "wishful thinking" by party members who are desperate to avoid defeat at all costs.



President François Mitterrand waving on Wednesday as he left the hospital in Paris.

# EUROPE: Thatcher's Theme

(Continued from page 1)

French nationalists by conceding that "Brussels" should perhaps now revoke some of its decision-making authority and be cautious about assuming new powers.

In reality, of course, the EC Commission does what Community governments allow it to do. For example, they elect the commission's president and appoint its 16 other members. And they have granted the commission the exclusive right to propose, amend and enforce legislation, although governments alone actually approve new laws.

No less significant, governments decide the EC's budget and indirectly define the size of the commission staff, which currently comprises about 16,000 employees.

But over the years, Eurocrats have given opponents of the union treaty ample material with which to caricature their work, much of it in the form of examples of how the commission tries to legislate in the name of insuring fair rules of competition.

Most of the commission's work, though, is more technical and more necessary as it prepares for Jan. 1, when the 12-nation Community will become a single regional trading market, with the free flow of goods, services, people and capital. And that has required some 280 new laws — directives, as they are known in Brussels.

But the French debate about the Eurocrats touches on the fundamental question of what sort of European union is possible. Mr. Delors sees the Maastricht treaty as a step toward a federal Europe in that it would give the Community a single currency and a common foreign and security policy.

A federal Europe, though, would require a still stronger EC Commission — and that no longer seems viable. Resistance to Eurocratic power is growing, not only in France, but also in Denmark, which rejected the treaty in a referendum in June.

Responding to that, EC governments have adopted the new buzzword "subsidiarity" to describe the principle that the Community should now only operate in those areas where it can act more efficiently than national governments. In France, subsidiarity has become the answer to attacks on "Brussels."

In a sense, then, even if France ratifies the treaty and it eventually goes into force, critics of the commission have already won an important victory. For the first time since it was created with a six-nation Common Market in 1957, its power is under scrutiny.

# Prostate Cancer: Curable When Caught Early Enough

International Herald Tribune

Prostate cancer, which usually strikes men over the age of 65, is the second-biggest cancer killer in the West after lung cancer — but it is also one of the most easily cured.

Medical experts say that if a malignancy is removed while it is still confined to the prostate, the cure rate is virtually 100 percent. But the cancer can spread to the spine and there develop very quickly. The cancer is usually discovered through rectal examinations for an enlarged prostate, although recently doctors have developed blood tests that measure levels of a protein associated with malignancy.

Treatment is either through excision of the gland, or through the neutralization of hormonal activity that fuels the spread of the disease. This can entail removal of the testicles, or chemical treatment to cut off the body's production of androgens.

But if they catch the malignancy early enough, surgeons now are able to preserve sexual function in a large proportion of patients.

# BUSH: Negative Issues

(Continued from page 1)

not going to start moving until we rip the skin off the guy," said one official, an indication of negative television ads likely to begin airing soon.

Another official said the Bush-Quayle campaign could not launch a full-scale attack on the issue of Mr. Clinton's credibility until it had "laid a positive foundation."

Asked what that foundation consisted of, the official pointed to last week's speeches on the economy, then said only half-jokingly, "The only reason you take the high road is to get to the low road."

Bush aides said they would continue to make the draft part of the campaign dialogue.

"Surely, you jest," one Bush adviser said when asked whether the president's campaign would drop the issue. "We will keep whispering in America's ear until it is time to hit them with the hammer."

When will that be? "In due time," the adviser said. Clinton officials say the draft issue will not help Mr. Bush much.

"We find that almost two-thirds of voters say this is not an important issue," said Stan Greenberg, Mr. Clinton's pollster. "Even more say they've heard enough on this." With barely seven weeks left until Election Day and Mr. Bush stalled for breath, his challenger, the strongest, and perhaps only, hope for the Bush team, in its assessment of its own focus groups and public polling data, is not Mr. Clinton's military record but his credibility.

"Ask any group an open question about what they think about Clinton, and the word 'trust' comes up over and over," a Bush campaign official said. "You combine the draft with raising other questions about his credibility to make voters keep those concerns in their minds."

But Clinton officials argue that the more time Mr. Bush spends raising questions about Mr. Clinton's credibility on the draft or other issues, the more "it says the Republicans think these issues are more important than the economy," as one put it.

The Clinton team, which is negotiating the impact of the draft issue as closely as the Republicans are, has made a mullered assessment that as long as voters remain focused on the economy, the White House will be their. Republicans implicitly concede that they are right.

Reston

**Malaria Strikes UN Units**  
PHNOM PENH — At least 385 of the 15,000 United Nations peacekeepers in Cambodia caught malaria last month, according to statistics released Wednesday.

# Millicent Fenwick, 82, Congresswoman, Dies

The Associated Press

**BERNARDSVILLE, New Jersey** — Millicent Fenwick, 82, who became a congresswoman at an age when most people retire and inspired a comic-strip character with her outspoken, stylish manner, died Wednesday of heart failure.

Mrs. Fenwick gained fame in the 1970s for her independence and outspoken insistence on high ethical standards and prudent spending. A former model, editor and author of an etiquette book, she also was known as a pipe smoker, and as the inspiration for Garry Trudeau's Doonesbury cartoon character Lacey Davenport.

"I was so hurt when I got to Congress," she said in 1987, when she retired as U.S. ambassador to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. "All the media would say 'pipe-smoking grandmother.' And I would say, 'For God's sake, hard-working grandmother, same number of syllables.' But I couldn't persuade them."

She said she took up the pipe when her doctor told her to give up cigarettes. Mrs. Fenwick was 64 when she was elected Republican representative from New Jersey's 5th Congressional District in 1974.

In her four terms in the House, Mrs. Fenwick fought for civil rights and curbs on campaign spending, often outraging her fellow representatives.

She resigned her seat to run for the U.S. Senate in 1982 but was defeated. The following year, President Ronald Reagan appointed her as first U.S. ambassador to the FAO.

Mrs. Fenwick was born into a family of wealth and privilege. Her mother, the former Mary Stevens, died when the Germans sank the Lusitania in May 1915. Her father, Ogden Haggerty Hammond, was a banker who served in the New Jersey legislature and as U.S. ambassador to Spain from 1926 to 1929 under President Calvin Coolidge.

She was fluent in four languages and studied philosophy at the New School for Social Research in New York and attended classes at Columbia University.

The stately 5-foot-10 Millicent Hammond modeled for Harper's Bazaar in the 1930s. She married Hugh Fenwick in 1934. The marriage ended in divorce.

Mrs. Fenwick went to work for Vogue, where she remained as a writer and editor for 14 years. She wrote Vogue's Book of Etiquette, published in 1948. It set a million copies, she said, with the first 400 copies going to the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

She was elected to the state assembly in 1969 and served two and a half terms.

Richard H. Stetman, 47, the chief financial officer of The New York Times Women's Magazines Division, died Saturday in Manhattan of cancer. He worked for The Times for more than a decade. He started as assistant controller of the parent New York Times Co. and became controller of its Family Circle magazine and later treasurer and financial vice president of the magazine. As The Times' women's magazines expanded to 18, he was promoted to chief financial officer.

# AIR: In Eastern France, Race of Flying Billboards

(Continued from page 1)

a sponsor's huge name, one exception being Americana; owned by the lone American contestant, Rick Wallace, a police officer from Santa Monica, California.

"I sure would like a sponsor very much," Mr. Wallace said. "I've made a bigger commitment of the family resources than would be prudent, I think." His ground crew consists largely of family members.

Airships are mobile advertising billboards, a combination of romance and commerce. "You could say that, but it turns to commerce very fast," says Pic Thibo of Luxembourg, who is the competition director of the championship. At about 500,000 French francs, airships are too costly for most amateurs.

All airship pilots have a background in hot air ballooning, the attraction with airships being that they can be steered. "They not only go but come back when you want them to," one pilot says. They have a longer flying time, which still does not exceed two hours, and are trickier to fly. Except for Mr. Wallace and the German pilot of the Mercedes blimp who is a dentist, all the contestants are professional hot air balloon pilots.

Ballooning, formerly a carefree and giddy sport, has now become so competitive that it isn't much fun, the pilots say.

"Airship flying is very fair play," says Guy Moyano of Luxembourg, the current European champion. "There isn't the rough flying of balloon competitions."

Mr. Moyano sports a blonde RAF style mustache and has a mariner's narrow, clear eyes. Vincent Dupuis, full-time pilot of the Besancon and 1990 world champion, is, at 30, the most dashing of the lot, appearing weekly in a balloon on French TV. He once, crossed the North Pole in a one-man hot air balloon, his propage gas burner

strapped to his head. He flies in a jumpsuit or, if the fancy takes him, in an airline pilot's uniform complete with cap and epaulettes. Mr. Wallace wears L. L. Bean's duck hunter boots.

While the public tends to confuse hot air balloons and hot air dirigibles, the main thing is that the media do not, says Mr. Ligier of the Besancon *mairie*. "If you have a field of balloons with one dirigible in the center, the photographers will head for the dirigible," he says.

Dirigibles filled with pressurized hot air are fairly new, following the more serious invention of helium-filled semi-rigid airships, large blimp-like craft intended for such purposes as coast guard patrols, evading radar detection, and transporting heavy military material. While helium airships have yet to revolutionize aeronautics, in part because of their cost, maintenance and storage requirements (a hot air dirigible simply folds into a tidy pile), the hot air pilots are all longing to get a crack at the larger craft.

"It is the future," Mr. Dupuis says. "Wherever there is one somewhere we go to see it. It is something everyone here loves very much."

The stubby hot air dirigible with its glass-enclosed gondola, which looks like a shopping cart complete with wheels, may be essentially useless except for advertising but it does not evoke memories of such past disasters as the crash of the beautiful Hindenberg zeppelin, which was fatally fueled with hydrogen and exploded in New Jersey in 1937.

"No one would think of that when they see a hot air dirigible," says Pic Thibo, "and anyway people have seen so many pictures of jet crashes that the Hindenberg seems minor."

Just as ballooning was invented by the Montgolfier brothers, so the French were the first to look into ways of steering balloons. One

18th-century savant suggested hitching a balloon to a flock of eagles, another setting sails to make it like a ship. The first successful dirigible was built by France's Henri Giffard in 1852.

Today, two British manufacturers dominate the industry and built all the entries in the Besancon competition. It is estimated that there are only 60 dirigibles in the world but the exact number is not known. "We've had our ups and downs," Mr. Thibo says. "At one time we had many pilots and no airships. Now we have more airships and not so many pilots."

There are always surprises. Mr. Thibo says. When he was organizing the first world championship, in 1988, he wrote to all countries including China, which said it would come.

"They came with a ship that was the best I have seen," he says, "but it was made with age-old systems. I'm not saying it was made from bamboo, but it was close."

Unfortunately, the Chinese arrived two days late, by train, and could not compete. "Had they been there I am sure they would have won. They couldn't come this year but are building a new ship for the next one."

The winner of the third World Competition on Sunday will get a spherical trophy, and his sponsor will reap his own rewards. Whoever wins, Besancon, birthplace of Victor Hugo and, according to Stendhal, the loveliest city of France, will be way ahead, its name imprinted on the minds of television viewers throughout the world.

Unfortunately, the competition, which was two years in the planning, ends on Sept. 20, the day of the French referendum on the Maastricht treaty. The extravagant finale will not be seen live since television cameras will be focused not on the lovely Doubs valley but on the voting booths of France.

# TURN TO GOLD

مكتبة من الامارات



HEALTH / SCIENCE

Clues to Brain's Data System

Knowledge Divided Into Categories

By Philip J. Hilts

NEW YORK — A small discrete hole appeared in the memory of the 70-year-old librarian. She had had a tumor, but all her faculties seemed otherwise intact. So it was a surprise to discover that she could no longer look at a picture of an elephant and say elephant. Instead, she drew a blank.

Researchers at Johns Hopkins described the curious case in Nature magazine this month, saying the woman had lost both the ability to name animals, and even to describe physical attributes, like the number of legs on a dog.

She knew that apples are red and celery is green, but could not name the color of elephants, polar bears, or cardinals. Shown a picture of a dog, she could not say what it was. She knew it was a pet, knew it was not food, but still could not name it.

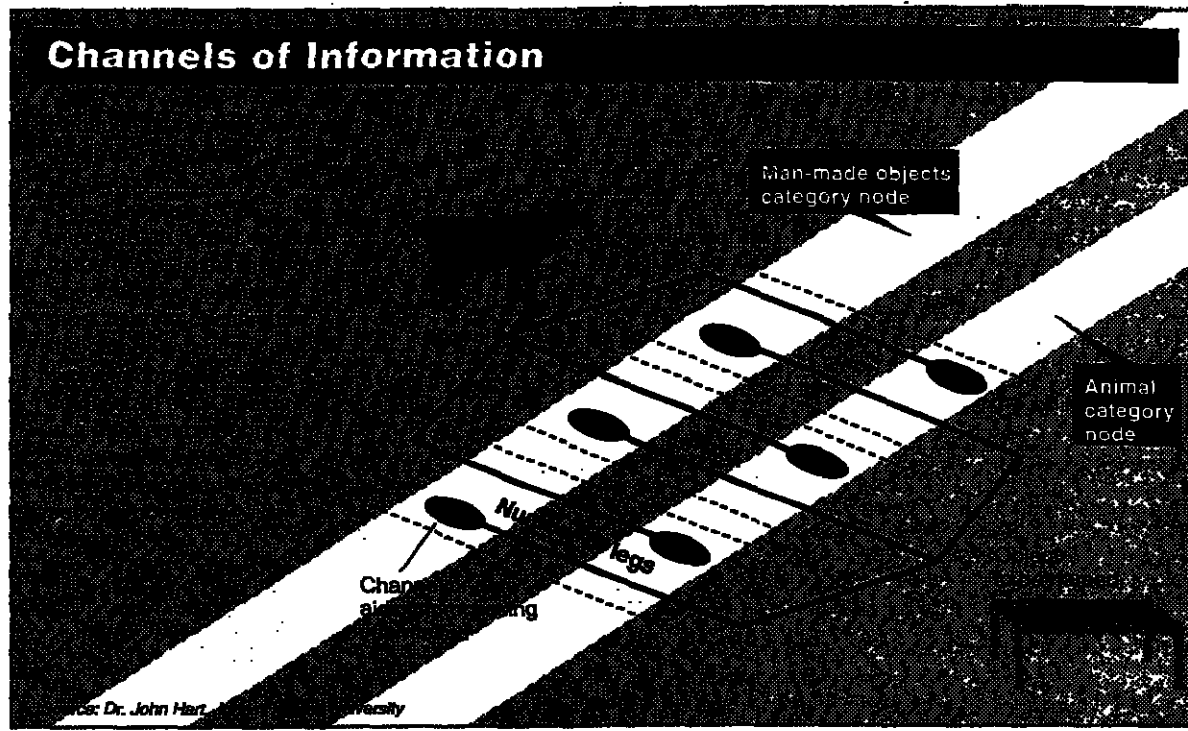
The importance of this and similar cases is that they illuminate the brain's system for organizing knowledge. Among them are plants, animals, body parts, colors, numbers, letters, nouns, verbs, proper names, faces, facial expressions, and a single category including food, fruits and vegetables. And there are likely to be many more.

Besides their interesting patient, the Johns Hopkins group has also made an important new finding. The researchers have been able for the first time to paralyze their patient's access to a specific category of memories, in this case the ability to compare sizes of things, and then to restore the ability.

The experiment began with a 39-year-old woman who had epilepsy since she was 19. The storms of electrical activity she experienced as seizures were centered on the left side of her brain, near the temple. Drugs failed to control the seizures, and she was brought into the hospital for possible surgery to cut out the portion of her brain that was the focus of seizures.

To this end, her skull was opened, and the leathery covering of the brain called the dura was opened. To determine how much of the brain should be cut out, a grid of small electrodes to monitor electrical activity was inserted at various spots in the brain's surface to pinpoint the center of the seizures.

As the patient was being observed over a period of 12 days, she was given a standard battery of tests on her mental agility, one of which showed something odd. When the probing currents of the elec-



Dr. John Hart and Dr. Ronald P. Lesser

trodes were turned on, she was unable to tell the difference in sizes of things. Asked which was bigger, a tree or an ant, she could not say. She was also unable to answer more subtle size questions; for example, whether an apple or a lemon is bigger.

Dr. Gordon and his colleagues, Dr. John Hart and Dr. Ronald P. Lesser, then explored her ability to make size discriminations. They discovered that the effect was created by a pair of electrodes on the brain just above the ear, and that the condition was reversible when the current was turned off. Surprisingly, the failure to make size comparisons was only verbal and not visual. When shown pictures of two objects she could point to the larger.

THE woman was able to discriminate well in regard to other attributes, like shape, color, orientation and texture. She was also able to tell size differences if she had to tell the difference from looking at pictures only.

So, Dr. Hart explained, the loss was verbal only, not visual. The group said this, combined with the information from the librarian who could not name animals, demonstrated that among the other storage strategies, the brain has separate verbal and visual stores, in addition to the cognitive categories like animals or body parts.

The Johns Hopkins group is continuing to monitor patients before brain surgery to see if any other unusual losses of knowledge occur when electrodes are turned on in different areas of the brain.

Dr. Gordon said he found it odd that the brain respected semantic categories, and even odder the nature of some of the categories. "The brain doesn't let information become blooming, buzzing confusion," he said, "It divides things up and puts them in bins. And these bins may be different from what you would expect. The brain is not necessarily built the way your mind thinks it is."

The experiments make another point about thinking. "We have multiple representations of the same things in our brains. Intuitively, we think that an apple is one notion, one idea. But it's not. An apple's properties are split among many different representations."

Its color, its shape, its size, its food-ness, and probably many other features are each stored separately. Sometimes information is duplicated, for example, the brain's visual representation of an apple and its verbal representation with all its attendant words associated with the word apple, are stored separately.

At key times, they are all activated and become available to consciousness as a bundle, and thereby seem to be a single impression with many facets.

The work at Johns Hopkins is intended both to light up mental landscapes to view and offer some practical information about sensitive locations in the brain that should be avoided during surgery. In addition, because some information is duplicated in the brain, for example, visually and verbally, it may be possible to retrain patients who have brain damage in one system by using the one still intact.

Dr. Moffitt added: "While it's plausible that there's a biological basis to the lawbreaking of the most delinquent boys, they also come from the most troubled homes and worst neighborhoods. You really can't say it's a genetic or social cause."

The objections to the conference were led by Dr. Peter Breggin, a Washington psychiatrist who charged that the meeting was part of a "violence initiative," a federal research agenda that he said included finding a genetic marker that would identify children at high risk of becoming criminals, and plans to deter them through medications.

But the conference prospectus notes that should genetic markers one day be found for tendencies, like impulsivity, that are loosely linked to crime, they would probably "have little specificity, sensitivity or explanatory power; most people with the markers will not be criminals" and "most criminals will not have the markers."

The bulk of the genetic studies have been done in Scandinavian countries, where there are meticulous records of adoptions, twins and crimes. However, because social and economic inequalities are far more pronounced in the United States, these factors are likely to be much stronger influences than genetics on criminality in America, several experts said.

"It's questionable whether genes would have much effect on crime among people who live in an American city," said Dr. Gregory Carey of the University of Colorado, who has just finished a review of studies that have tried to link heredity to crime.

Dr. R. CAREY, one of the researchers who were invited to the canceled meeting, said: "There's no DNA segment that codes for crime. There's a multitude of social, personality, cognitive and other variables that intercede between the level of DNA and a complex behavior like crime. My view is that the idea there could be a genetic marker for crime is wild-eyed speculation or science fiction."

Geneticists see more sense in seeking a genetic basis for biological conditions, like diseases, than for social phenomena like crime.

The biological and social views can have vastly different implications for how to prevent crime. If a criminal nature is genetically predetermined, society might seek to identify those who carry the problem genes and intervene early in order to nip a budding criminal career. But if criminals are shaped by adverse life circumstances, then preventive measures are to be found in improving those conditions.

Can Genes Be Blamed? What Crime Panel Might Have Studied

By Daniel Goleman

NEW YORK — The cancellation of an academic conference on genetics and crime this month has cast into the spotlight an old scientific debate on the roots of crime and how it can best be prevented.

The conference, "Genetic Factors in Crime: Findings, Uses and Implications," was to have been held beginning Oct. 9 at the University of Maryland. The National Institutes of Health withdrew funds, saying the conference too readily accepted the notion that violence and crime had genetic causes.

But interviews with many of the experts invited to the conference and with others doing research on the roots of crime suggest that, had the conference been held, it would have focused on the ethical issues raised by research seeking to link genetics and crime, not on promoting such studies. And the scientific consensus among these experts seems to be that any inherited personality traits related to crime make a mild and indirect contribution, at best, to the broad mix of life circumstances that lead to a criminal career.

The first session was to have reviewed a criminological fad of the 1970s, the notion that an extra Y chromosome led some men to be highly aggressive and prone to violent crimes. Later research showed that there was no relationship between having the XYY pattern and criminality. Many criminologists shy away from biological explanations of crime, in part because criminal careers seem largely the outcome of a long chain of psychological and social events, and in part because there is a long history in the field of debunked claims like those for the XYY chromosome.

One of the first such theories was put forth just before the turn of the century by Cesare Lombroso, an Italian anthropologist who asserted that facial features, like eyebrows that grow together, were signs of a criminal character.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the eugenics movement in America claimed that immigrant groups like the Irish, Italians, Jews and Southern Europeans had higher crime rates because they came from genetically flawed stock. And in the 1950s, a psychologist, W. H. Sheldon, proposed that "mesomorphs," with a heavy-boned, muscular body type, were predisposed to crime.

"Every 30 years or so biological explanations of crime come back into fashion, but then fade," said Dr. Terrie Moffitt, a psychologist at the University of Wisconsin, who was also to have attended the meeting.

In a study of 500 boys in New Zealand who have been followed from infancy to the age of 18, Dr. Moffitt said she had found that "only 4 percent or so

Gene Therapy Gets Green Light in U.S.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first gene therapy treatment for lung cancer has received the unanimous approval of an important federal panel, bringing the once-rarefied and experimental science of manipulating human genes to bear on the most common cause of cancer death in America.

Dr. Jack A. Roth of the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston received permission from the Federal Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee to treat 14 patients suffering from a fatal type of lung cancer called non-small cell carcinoma, a disease often caused by smoking. On Wednesday, Dr. Roth was to present his proposal to the Food and Drug Administration, which also must approve it before he can begin human trials. He said he is unlikely to start the experiments before the end of the year.

And much remains to be learned before anybody will know how effective the approach is, experts said. The method he has devised is another first in the field of gene therapy, an attempt to add molecules that will switch off genes in the tumor cells thought to contribute to frenzied cell growth.

Recycling a Lake's Dangerous Gas

By Barry James

PARIS — Short of building the biggest Coca-Cola bottling plant in the universe, the West African nation Cameroon has no use for vast amounts of carbon dioxide gas welling up dangerously at the bottom of a remote lake.

But scientists at a symposium in Paris have identified a unique opportunity to use the gas for a large-scale experiment to measure the impact of the greenhouse effect on the global environment. Carbon dioxide, which results from fossil fuel burning, is the most prevalent of the greenhouse gases manning the Earth. Trees and plants synthesize the gas into biomass and thus help control the Earth's atmosphere.

But how the environment? Conversely, if the forests are chopped down, as is happening across the tropical belt, how much does the world have to limit its consumption of fossil fuels to avoid a buildup of greenhouse gases? Current estimates are based on extrapolations from small-scale laboratory experiments.

Scientists believe that by pumping the gas from Lake Nyos in Cameroon and saturating a small area of tropical forest with it, they could come up with accurate data about the greenhouse effect by judging the effect of the carbon dioxide on fully grown trees.

An estimated 500,000 tons of carbon dioxide gas is held in suspension at the bottom of Lake Nyos, and tens of thousands of tons are added every year from sources venting up deep below the Earth's crust. Sooner or later, the gas is going to erupt with potentially deadly effect. The last time this happened, in 1986, about 1,700 people and almost all living things for

several miles downwind, including thousands of head of cattle and even birds and insects, were killed.

Carbon dioxide is harmless in small quantities — it is the gas used to carbonate soft drinks — but when it saturates the atmosphere, living creatures are prevented from breathing oxygen and die.

The carbon dioxide is held in suspension by a layer of cooler, denser water at the surface.

Scientists hope to judge the effect of the carbon dioxide on fully grown trees. which acts like the cork on a bottle of champagne.

The gas in Lake Nyos already has built up to a density many times greater than that in a champagne bottle, according to Klaus Tietze, a senior research scientist with the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources in Hannover, Germany. Mr. Tietze, who has investigated a similar phenomenon at Lake Kivu in Rwanda was the first scientist to measure accurately the gas at the bottom of Nyos, using special collecting vessels that could be sealed deep in the lake and returned to the laboratory under pressure. Previous attempts to collect samples failed because the sample vessels exploded with the expansion of the gas as they were brought to the surface.

The Gaz de France Foundation, an offshoot of the state-owned gas monopoly, which organized the Paris seminar, has been investigating the possibility of siphoning the carbon dioxide from the lake. The studies show that such a project is feasible, using the gas to create a self-

sustaining convection flow from water as much as 170 meters (558 feet) deep.

The researchers say it requires only fresh weather to "unstop the cork" on the lake and send a deadly aerosol wafting over the surrounding savanna. A similar danger exists at nearby Lake Monoun, which last erupted in 1984, killing several people.

George W. Kling of the department of biology at the University of Michigan, who prepared his Ph. D. thesis on Lake Nyos, said another danger is that the water is held in place by a fragile natural dam of volcanic rock. If this were to collapse, not only would the accumulated gas escape but a tidal wave would roll down a heavily populated valley. The water level needs to be reduced by about 40 meters, said Mr. Kling, but this cannot be done until much of the dangerous carbon dioxide has been removed.

Releasing the gas into the atmosphere will add relatively little to the global amount of carbon dioxide, according to Herbert Zvi Enoch of the Department of Agricultural Meteorology in Israel. But applied to a small area of the forest surrounding the lake, using large fans to pump it through man-made enclosures, it would have a quickly measurable impact.

Mr. Enoch said that experiments in greenhouses indicate that plants and trees thrive in an atmosphere where carbon dioxide is slightly enriched, but deteriorate as the amount of gas in the atmosphere is increased. But the effect on an entire forest environment has never been tested for the reason that carbon dioxide is not found in such abundant quantities as in Lake Nyos.

Beth Soma, the director of geology at the Ministry of Mines in Yaounde, said there is a pressing need to degassify the lake, or face another disaster within a few years. And the pilot studies have shown that the proposed technology works.

INSIDE CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE Vienna, October 8-9, 1992

Advertisement for the conference 'INSIDE CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE' held in Vienna, October 8-9, 1992. The ad lists various topics such as 'POLITICAL RISKS AND LONG-TERM INVESTMENT', 'THE MARKET AND THE CONSUMER', 'THE EMERGING FREE MARKET', and 'CONFERENCE GOALS'. It also includes a list of speakers, registration information, and contact details for the International Herald Tribune.

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 16

A crossword puzzle grid with the solution filled in. The grid is 15x15. The solution includes words like WHIP, LABEL, NECK, IDLE, OLIVE, OVAL, FLIP, DICED, SITE, EYEOPENING, ELSE, ESE, EAT, AMIDST, SPREADER, BILE, AQUI, SCALE, ACLE, RANUP, KRIS, TRAPS, ANSE, LETT, MOTTODDY, REESE, NIA, USN, JEER, RABBITEARS, ORSO, TRIOS, GLAD, HITA, ECLAT, GAZA, NEAT, DOLTS, SEEK.

- ACROSS: 1 Out of harm's way, 5 Fin fifth, 9 lay me down, 13 Jai chaser, 14 Not this, 15 So be it, 17 Half a prison, 18 Love, in Lucca, 19 Adolescent, 20 Potato words, 23 Hardy heroine, 24 Done — turn, 25 Rate, 28 Keyboard key, 31 Growls, 35 Awn, 37 Louis or Henri, 38 A brother of Curly, 40 Potato words, 44 Had a bite, 45 Juno, e.g., 46 Garfield's treat, 47 More irate, 50 Reply to a ques., 52 Some Stouans, 53 Neither a borrower — ..., 54 Shak, 55 Robin Cook title, 57 Potato words, 58 Not taped, 59 Street show, 67 Possess, 68 Draft status, 69 Hashemite capital, 70 Organic compound, 71 Attire, 72 Jacks of clubs, 73 Far from shallow, DOWN: 1 Obi, e.g., 2 Saturn attachment, 3 Punkahs, 4 Popular date time, more or less, 5 These are often wild, 6 The tops, 7 Mess fare, 8 Songsmith Jerome, 9 Hale or Detroit, 10 Chinese sacred mountain, 11 Act like a willow?, 12 Motels' ancestors, 13 Caesura, 21 Midler or Davis, 22 Machine part, 25 Maternal appellations, 26 Sappho's Muse, 27 Stair part, 29 Indo-European, 30 Call of the riled, 32 Acid type, 33 W.W. II riveter, 34 Crozes, 35 Use a calculator, 36 "Airways," —, Doe Passos, 41 Greensward, 42 One of the Judis, 43 Tied on, 44 Ingratiate, 45 Go bad, 47 Shriek, 48 — avis, 49 Signs, 57 Off-ramp warning, 58 Pulpwood source, 59 Eye part, 60 Pack down, 61 Author Bombeck, 62 Webbs role, 63 Bacchanalian cry, 64 Canine protest

When our six-legged dog talks numbers, it's talking billions of dollars.



Take a quick glance at some of the figures of the Eni Group in 1991.  
**Revenue:** 44 billion dollars.  
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**Gross operating profit:** 8.2 billion dollars.  
**Cash-flow:** 5.9 billion dollars.

**Investments:** 8.1 billion dollars in 1991.  
**Net profits:** 0.962 billion dollars in 1991.  
 These figures make the six-legged dog one of the leading industrial Groups throughout Europe and the

world. A strong and prestigious position that the Eni Group has built up over the years, thanks to the contribution of its 400 plus subsidiaries operating in more than 70 countries.  
 With about 25,000 employees

working outside Italy, the Eni Group is planning for the future: for the period from 1992-1995 alone, the Group will be investing 38 billion dollars.  
 You can be sure the Eni Group will never lack energy.



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**Agip, AgipPetroli, Snam:** energy. **EniChem:** chemicals. **Enirisorse:** metallurgy and non-oil activities. **Nuovo Pignone, Snamprogetti, Saipem:** machinery manufacturing, engineering and services. **Savio:** textile machinery. **Terfin:** miscellaneous activities. **Sofid, Eni Int. Holding B.V.:** finance. **Eniricerche:** scientific research.

سدا من الاصل



# BUSINESS

## EMS Crisis: Speculation on Referendum Blamed

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Western Europe's currency crisis has been brought to a head by speculation that France will sink the European Community's plan to create a single currency by rejecting a crucial treaty on European union in a referendum Sunday.

hold plans to create the single European currency, but would also disrupt the community's existing system of linked exchange rates, forcing some countries to devalue their currency.

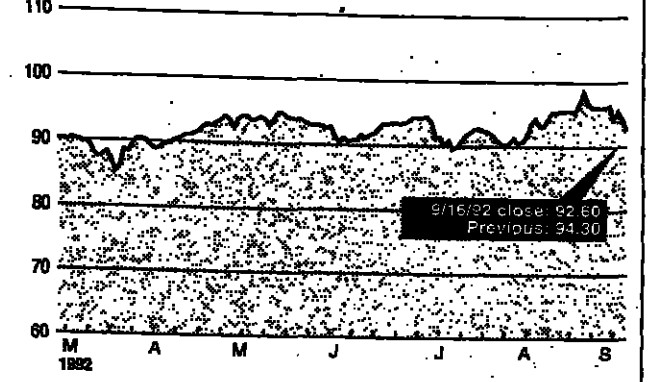
To avoid being caught by a devaluation, they have been moving out of the weaker currencies — principally the lira, the pound and the Spanish peseta — into the strongest, the Deutsche mark. And in the process, they have provoked a currency crisis even before French voters give their verdict.

None of this would happen, however, if Western Europe's major economies were not already in trouble. After a burst of rapid growth in the late 1980s, all are sliding into recession. Unemployment is on the rise, investment is down and business confidence has evaporated.

French approval of the European union treaty would therefore give the community a much-needed psychological lift by preserving its principal blueprint for the future, including the target of a single currency by 1999. Supporters of the treaty have insisted that the current crisis is itself proof of the need for a single currency, the argument being that, without competing currencies, community governments would not have to engage in destructive interest rate wars.

### THE TRIB INDEX: 92.60

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. weighting	Close	Prev.
Asia/Pacific	25%	83.97	86.58
Europe	40%	94.86	97.09
N. America	30%	90.21	98.44

Industrial Sectors	Close	Prev.	% change
Energy	95.63	95.47	+0.17
Utilities	87.92	91.23	-3.63
Finance	82.19	85.42	-3.78
Services	95.83	98.55	-2.75
Capital Goods	98.19	97.84	-1.69
Raw Materials	98.70	98.24	-1.57
Consumer Goods	97.17	97.84	-0.68
Miscellaneous	98.48	99.75	-1.27

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

© International Herald Tribune

### INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

#### Builder of Profit at Lloyds, Jeremy Morse, Is Retiring

LONDON — Sir Jeremy Morse said Wednesday that he would retire on Feb. 5 as chairman of Lloyds Bank PLC after almost 17 years with the bank, which he helped make the most profitable of Britain's big four.

Sir Jeremy, who is married and has three sons and a daughter, says he has many retirement plans. He is undoubtedly the world's only bank chairman to have inspired a detective book that later became a British television series.

The bank chairman inspired a detective book that became a television series.

Sir Jeremy, who attended New College, Oxford, joined the Bank of England in 1964 and was an executive director of the central bank's domestic operations in 1965-66. From 1966 to 1972 he was the Bank of England's executive director in charge of overseas affairs and alternate governor for Britain on the International Monetary Fund.

At Lloyds, Sir Jeremy, along with Brian Pittman, the chief executive, shaped a profitable strategy that concentrated on disposing of noncore assets abroad and restructuring Lloyds's business at home.

Sir Jeremy presided over two failed takeover attempts, for Standard Chartered in the mid-1980s and for Midland Bank PLC this year. Standard Chartered remains independent and Midland was taken over by HSBC Holdings PLC.

The failure of Lloyds's approach to Midland did not hurt its business, although its profits, like those of other banks, were savaged by record levels of bad debts. Lloyds raised its half-year pretax profit 11.5 percent, to £369 million (\$700 million) this year.

Sir Jeremy reportedly had a tempestuous relationship with Margaret Thatcher after an attempt to stimulate intellectual dialogue was misinterpreted as a lecture. His fall from favor was widely believed to be the reason he was passed over as governor of the Bank of England.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

### IMF Trims Forecasts Of World Growth

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — The world economy is reviving more slowly than expected, and will achieve only "moderate" recovery over the next 12 months, the International Monetary Fund said in a report released Wednesday ahead of next week's annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank.

But it warned that "notwithstanding signs of recovery in the industrial countries, the expansion continues to be slow and uneven, and the balance of risks remains on the downside."

The report forecast world growth in output at 1.1 percent for this year, down from a forecast of 1.4 percent growth in the last survey issued in May.

It forecast growth of 3.1 percent in 1993, down from a May forecast of 3.5 percent.

The report said that recovery seemed to be under way in the United States, but "its hesitancy continues to give rise to concern."

It said that U.S. growth would reach 1.9 percent this year and 3.1 percent next year.

A large economic package announced in August should help stimulate growth in Japan to 3.75 percent in 1992, after slowing to 2 percent in 1991, and the country's medium-term outlook remained strong, it added.

The German economy was said to be recovering from the effects of reunification, with gross national product expected to grow 1.8 percent in 1992 and 2.6 percent in 1993, up from 0.9 percent growth in 1991.

The report said developing Asian countries would show strong growth of 6.9 percent this year and 6.6 percent in 1993.

The economies of the countries that made up the former Soviet Union were expected to shrink by 18.2 percent this year and by 6.5 percent next year.

### Stocks Steady Amid Turmoil

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

European stock markets, knocked down Wednesday by the worst currency turmoil in years, got back up and by the end of the day some of the bigger ones had swung to gains.

Analysts said it was anyone's guess where markets were headed next, with the European Monetary System topsy-turvy.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 2.30 percent, to 94.86. The sharp fall in the index reflected, in part, the turmoil in the EMS, which benefited the dollar.

The Trib index is based on the dollar value of the shares that it comprises, so a rise in the U.S. currency has a depressing effect on the value of non-American stocks.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index, after an early 79-point loss in frantic trading as the Bank of England hoisted interest rates, recovered to end with an 8.3 point gain, at 2,378.3.

Investors figured out during the day that a devaluation of the pound, which many currency analysts felt was inevitable after the pressure it came under, would help British export industries, many of which have heavy sales in countries whose currencies are linked to the U.S. dollar.

British Petroleum PLC, the most actively traded stock, closed 7.5 pence higher, at 210 pence (\$3.94).

The oil company gets 28 percent of its sales in the United States.

Hanson PLC, the second most active, closed up 3.5 pence at 206.5 pence. The conglomerate had 46 percent of its sales and 37 percent of its earnings in the United States last year.

In Paris, the franc held up well against the Deutsche mark and the CAC-40 index of leading stocks closed with a gain of 23.63 points, or 1.29 percent, at 1,859.78. Rumors of a cut in German interest rates helped the market near the end of the day.

The index was down as much as 2.71 percent at one point during the day, partly as a result of the announcement of President Francois Mitterrand's prostate cancer.

Oil stocks fared well on the strength of the dollar. Elf Aquitaine rose 12 francs to 356 francs (\$68.75). Total added 4.6 francs to 224 francs. Saint-Gobain, which is heavily reliant on exports, rose 18 francs to 540 francs.

In Frankfurt, prices fell by more than 1.5 percent in early trading, but managed to recover almost all the losses by the end of the day. The DAX index of 30 leading German shares closed just 2.99 points lower, at 1,584.56.

German equities rebounded partly on news that Belgium and the Netherlands cut official interest

See STOCKS, Page 11

### Lufthansa Makes Bid for Continental

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Lufthansa AG and the U.S. investor Marvin Davis on Wednesday offered to buy Continental Airlines for \$400 million.

The German airline said the bid was in line with its strategy to strengthen its trans-Atlantic service by forming an alliance with a U.S. partner that could deliver passengers to Lufthansa from a larger domestic network.

Lufthansa said its proposal would provide "significant funding" and would lead to "increased operational efficiencies."

A U.S. bankruptcy court has given preliminary approval to the planned sale of 72 percent of Continental to a group led by Maxxam Inc. for \$350 million.

Air Canada and a group of Texas investors last month launched a \$400 million bid for a controlling stake in Continental, and the Houston businessman Alfredo Brener has made an offer to invest \$365 million.

Lufthansa has been trying to strike a deal with a U.S. partner for some time. But in July, company executives said the airline was not optimistic about finding a U.S. partner and that it therefore might cut back on North Atlantic operations.

Mr. Davis, 67, is a Denver oil tycoon active in entertainment and real estate through his company, Davis Co.

Lufthansa said its proposal called for investing \$100 million in cash and arranging the purchase of \$300 million of debt securities.

Airline analysts' initial reaction was positive.

"I think this is very good news. It addresses the strategy of becoming a truly global carrier," said Taco Sieburg-Sjoerdsma, an analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew in London.

One analyst said a partnership with Continental not only could provide a feeder network, but also would enable Lufthansa to tap into a lower cost base in the U.S.

(Reuters, AFP)

### Can China Master Its Economic Boom This Time?

By Laurence Zuckerman  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Ever since China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, called for an emboldened nationwide commitment to his economic reform program earlier this year, China's already-robust economy has kicked into high gear.

Now an increasing number of economists inside and outside China are warning that the recent record pace of growth is too much of a good thing.

Chinese officials recently revised their forecast of the annual rate of growth for the first half of 1992 upward to 12 percent from an initial estimate of 10.6 percent. Meanwhile, industrial output expanded at a whopping 19.2 percent in the first eight months of the year, compared with the same period in 1991.

"The Chinese have to be extremely cautious and vigilant in looking at the performance of their economy in the next few months," said Shahid Javed Burki, director of the World Bank's China and Mongolia department, in a recent telephone interview. "There is a danger of overheating."

Such danger is well-known to the Chinese, who have ridden a roller coaster of as many as four boom-bust cycles since Mr. Deng began steering the country away from central planning in 1978.

The end of the last boom came in 1988, when a reform-driven expansion fueled an inflation rate of more than 30 percent, leading to panic buying of consumer goods as a hedge against rising prices. Many analysts said the resulting public anger fueled the pro-democracy movement that led to the violent government crackdown in June 1989.

Worldwide revulsion at the subsequent killings and a strict austerity program held growth at more reasonable levels until Mr. Deng's

latest push. But while officials insist China can continue to register double-digit growth until the end of the century, many observers worry that the economy is headed toward another precipice.

"How long can our current fast speed of economic growth continue?" asked a recent article in China's Economic Information Daily. "When will the 'express train' turn into a 'slow train'? Will it be like 1989, when we had to use the emergency brakes?"

For now, at least, several foreign economists say the answer to that question is no. The inflation rate, while hovering around 10 percent in the country's 35 largest cities, does not appear to be causing much popular discontent.

But the analysts agreed that China was headed for trouble if it did not move to slow down growth. "The current rate of output is not sustainable in the long term," said

David Whittall, a China analyst at Baring Securities, expressing the common sentiment.

Several analysts argued the experience of 1989 and crucial advances that have occurred since would allow Beijing to slow growth without disruption. The previous boom, according to Mr. Burki, was led by domestic consumption whereas today's is fueled by investment, which can be cooled more quickly if necessary.

In addition, China's foreign exchange reserves are much larger today than they were in 1989, giving the government the ability to subsidize imports in order to counter rapidly rising inflation.

Finally, in the last four years, China's economy has become much more rational and market oriented. There are far fewer price subsidies and more than 30 percent of industrial production now takes place outside the state sector. Conse-

quently, the government has more macroeconomic levers at its disposal, such as interest rates and a growing bond market, to slow growth gradually rather than simply switching the economy off by fiat.

But others are not so sure that the changes will make a difference. "Yes, they do have tools. Do they know how to use them? I don't know," said Daniel Treisman, a business consultant who focuses on China.

Mr. Whittall said the liberalization of the economy since 1989 could make it difficult for the government to cool things off. "You can say it helps, but another approach is to say until China fully develops as a market, the government will have less control," he said.

So far the debate is academic because aside from a few muted

See BOOM, Page 13

### A Phone Number That Follows You

By Cindy Skrzycki  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It is the ultimate in call forwarding.

A new service offered by a unit of Bell Atlantic Corp. will allow you to have calls forwarded wherever you go — to a store, an office, a friend's house or an out-of-town location.

The service, called ContactLine, will assign users a single telephone number that callers will dial, eliminating the need for remembering multiple numbers, such as for a pager, a car phone, a portable cellular phone and a home phone.

It is made possible by new computer software that instructs the system where to send your calls.

without letting the caller know they are not reached you at home.

Offered by Bell Atlantic Mobile Systems, the service will be available in the Baltimore-Washington area on Sept. 24. The basic service will cost \$9.95 a month, but extra features, such as being able to screen unwanted calls, increase the price to \$17.95 a month.

Users of the service are likely to be among the estimated 313,000 cellular telephone subscribers in the area, the fourth-largest cellular phone market in the United States.

For many people, business cards overflow with telephone numbers for pagers, car phones, portable cellular phones and home phones.

"It provides choice in controlling and customizing a person's communications," said Peter Taddio, director of product management for Bell Atlantic Mobile Systems.

Though the concept of assigning a single telephone number to a consumer is likely to be common and effortless in the future, the service offered will require subscribers to program their phones much the way they do videocassette recorders.

Subscribers will fill out detailed profiles that will tell the system where to route calls at various times of the day. Changes in scheduling can be made by programming them into the system with a touch-tone phone, or by talking to a customer service representative.

The computer software for ContactLine includes a feature known as call screening, which allows subscribers to take only the calls they want. Users can banish other callers to another location, such as the subscriber's office or a voice mailbox.

The system also will work with a paging device for those times when the cellular phone is turned off.

AT&T launched a service similar to ContactLine last April, offering long-distance subscribers a single telephone number with a 700 area code. AT&T's service also has screening features.

Weekley net asset value

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on 14-09-1992 US \$494.39

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

### CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Sept. 16
American \$	1.00
British £	0.75
French F	6.55
German M	1.93
Italian L	2.00
Japanese ¥	163.60
Swiss S	1.48
U.S. dollar	1.00

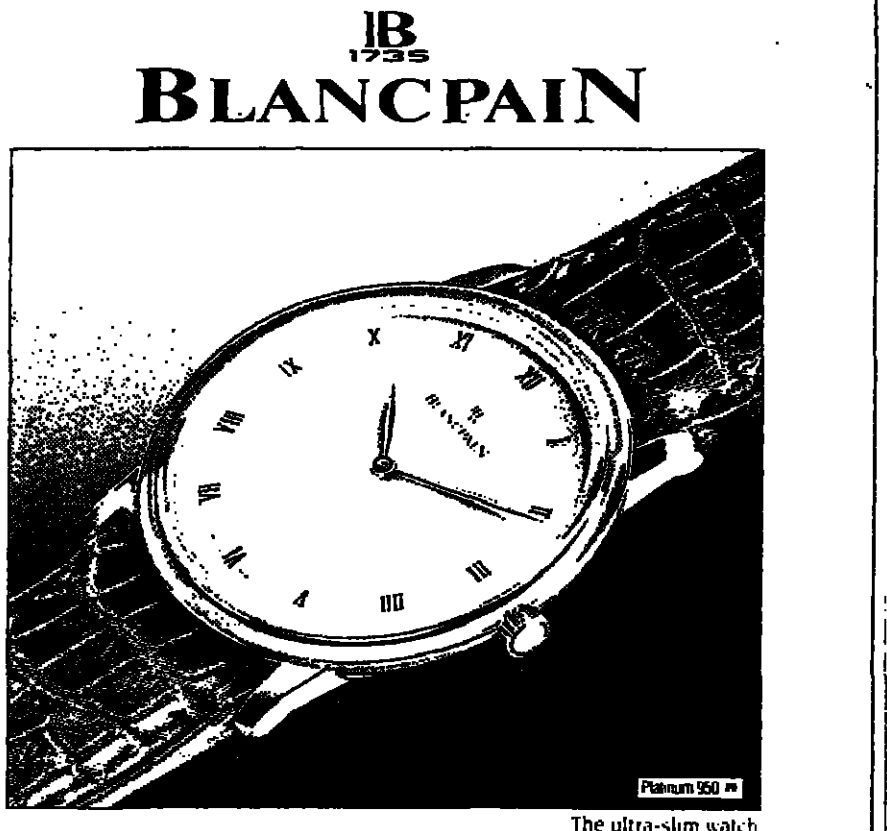
Eurocurrency Deposits	Sept. 16
1 month	3 1/2-3 3/4
3 months	3 1/4-3 1/2
6 months	3 1/4-3 1/2
1 year	3 1/4-3 1/2

Key Money Rates	Sept. 16
Discount rate	3.00
Federal funds	6.00
Prime rate	7.00
3-month T-bill	5.50
6-month T-bill	5.50
1-year T-bill	5.50

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	3.00	3.00
Federal funds	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	7.00	7.00
3-month T-bill	5.50	5.50
6-month T-bill	5.50	5.50
1-year T-bill	5.50	5.50

Other Dollar Values	Per \$	Per 100
British £	0.75	75.00
French F	6.55	655.00
German M	1.93	193.00
Italian L	2.00	200.00
Japanese ¥	163.60	16360.00
Swiss S	1.48	148.00

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day
British £	1.250	1.250	1.250
French F	1.250	1.250	1.250
German M	1.250	1.250	1.250
Italian L	1.250	1.250	1.250
Japanese ¥	1.250	1.250	1.250
Swiss S	1.250	1.250	1.250



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MARKET DIARY

Britain's Pullout Hits U.S. Stocks

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell Wednesday on news that the British government was suspending the pound from the European exchange-rate mechanism.

The fall in computer stocks was led for a second straight day by IBM. IBM dropped 2 1/2% to \$24 on concerns about declining computer mainframe sales and the company's earnings outlook.

TURMOIL: Pound Is Suspended

(Continued from page 1) As the most striking action on a day of chaos in European financial markets, funds flooded in huge amounts out of weaker currencies such as the pound, the Italian lira and the Spanish peseta into the German mark, viewed as the world's strongest and most stable currency.

Italy, the central bank spent heavily to purchase lira, which had been devalued by 7 percent only three days before. Spain was forced to intervene in the foreign currency markets to support the peseta.

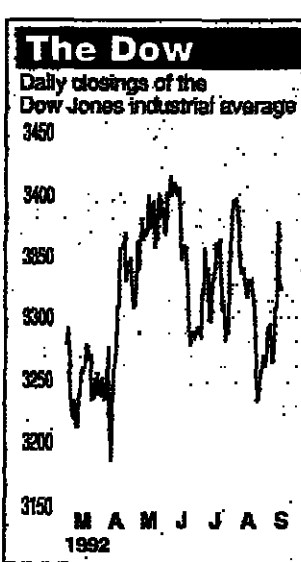


Table with columns: NYSE Most Actives, Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top trading stocks like IBM, GM, and Ford.

Table with columns: AMEX Most Actives, Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists active stocks on the American Stock Exchange.

Table with columns: NYSE Diary, Class, Prev., Chg. Summarizes market activity for the NYSE.

Table with columns: AMEX Diary, Class, Prev., Chg. Summarizes market activity for the AMEX.

Table with columns: NASDAQ Diary, Class, Prev., Chg. Summarizes market activity for NASDAQ.

Table: Dow Jones Averages. Columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Industrial, Transportation, and Composite averages.

Table: Standard & Poor's Indexes. Columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various industry and market indices.

Table: NYSE Indexes. Columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists NYSE-specific indices.

Table: NASDAQ Indexes. Columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists NASDAQ-specific indices.

Table: AMEX Stock Index. Columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists AMEX stock index.

Table: Dow Jones Bond Averages. Columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various bond averages.

Table: Market Sales. Columns: NYSE, AMEX, NASDAQ, etc. Lists trading volume and sales figures.

Table: N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading. Columns: Buy, Sell, etc. Lists odd-lot trading data.

Table: S&P 100 Index Options. Columns: Call, Put, etc. Lists options data for the S&P 100.

Table: EUROPEAN FUTURES. Columns: Class, High, Low, Prev., Open. Lists futures contracts for Europe.

Table: SUGAR (FOD). Columns: U.S. Dollars, etc. Lists sugar futures data.

Table: COFFEE (FOD). Columns: U.S. Dollars, etc. Lists coffee futures data.

Table: WHEAT (CBOT). Columns: U.S. Dollars, etc. Lists wheat futures data.

Table: METALS. Columns: Class, High, Low, Prev., Open. Lists various metal futures.

Table: FINANCIAL. Columns: Class, High, Low, Prev., Open. Lists financial futures.

Table: 3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE). Columns: U.S. Dollars, etc. Lists 3-month sterling futures.

Table: 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE). Columns: U.S. Dollars, etc. Lists 3-month Euro dollars futures.

Table: 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE). Columns: U.S. Dollars, etc. Lists 3-month Euro dollars futures.

Boeing Orders Postponed

SEATTLE (AP) — GFA Group PLC of Ireland, the world's largest aircraft lessor, will delay \$5 billion in Boeing orders, Boeing Co. said Wednesday.

RJR to Make Cigarettes in Ukraine

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina (UPI) — R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International Inc., attempting to expand its cigarette operations in the former Soviet Union, announced Wednesday it had entered into two joint ventures to produce cigarettes in Ukraine.

Industrial Production Fell in August

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. industrial production fell 0.5 percent in August, the government said Wednesday, partly because of the effects of Hurricane Andrew and a strike at a General Motors Corp. parts plant.

Stockholders Query Posner Expenses

CLEVELAND (Bloomberg) — A shareholders' audit of DWG Corp. contends that the chairman, Victor Posner, siphoned off about \$10 million from the company to pay for yacht trips, expensive cars, lavish meals and maid service for himself and friends, a lawyer said Wednesday.

For the Record

Amec Inc. and USX Corp., partners in an oil-field equipment and machinery maker, have agreed to sell their half interest in National-Oilwell to a new enterprise to be formed by Empresa Lagazorra SA de CV. for about \$120 million.

Iran Warns OPEC on Output

GENEVA — Iran told its OPEC colleagues on Wednesday that it would increase oil production specifically unless other members agreed to slow output and drive crude prices up to their \$21 per barrel target, delegate sources said.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

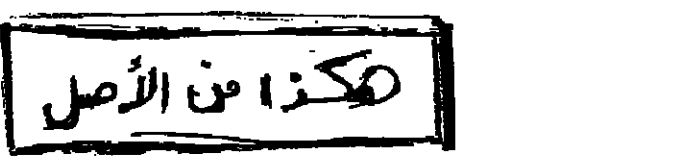
Large table showing world stock market data for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and others.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. futures market data for various commodities like grains, livestock, and metals.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. futures market data for various commodities like grains, livestock, and metals.





# Old, New Shareholders Can't Cohabit at BBL

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BRUSSELS — Cooperation between Internationale Nederlanden Groep and Groupe Bruxelles Lambert as shareholders in Banque Bruxelles Lambert was said Wednesday by the bank's chairman to be impossible.  
ING has announced that it plans

a takeover bid for BBL. GBL is now the bank's main shareholder although ING already has a stake.  
The BBL chairman, Jacques Thierry, said at an extraordinary shareholders meeting "It appears that cohabitation between two opposing groups of shareholders is excluded."  
Mr. Thierry also said the Dutch financial conglomerate's bid could begin as soon as formalities within BBL's shareholders syndicate were complete.  
Although it appears not to be interested, GBL has until Oct. 10 to make a competing offer, like any other potential buyer.  
ING said last week it planned to offer a maximum 3,600 Belgian francs (\$115) a share in a takeover bid for BBL. That would mean a bid worth \$2 billion. But GBL's managing director, Jacques Moulart, has said the price is as much as 1,000 francs a share too low.  
Mr. Thierry refused to comment Wednesday on whether the offer price was fair. He said the BBL board had received "satisfactory guarantees" from ING relating to the Dutch company's relationship with the bank.  
On Wednesday, one representative each from ING, GBL, Banque Internationale de Luxembourg and the insurance company Royal Belge were voted onto the BBL board.

# Talk of a Sell-Off Lifts BCI Stock

MILAN — Fresh rumors of the bank's privatization sent the common stock of the state-controlled Banca Commerciale Italiana surging more than 8 percent on Wednesday against a sharply lower market.  
BCI stock surged 212 lire, or 8.3 percent, to close at 2,766 lire (\$220), as the MIB all-share index dropped 5.05 percent, to 696, because of the lire's plunge.  
BCI, which is controlled by the state industrial holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, rose strongly last August as talk of imminent privatizations began. But so far, the choice has been another IRI-controlled bank, Credito Italiano. The government announced last week it intended to sell a majority stake in that bank.

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# GERMANS: Bundesbank Seen Giving Mixed Signals

(Continued from page 1)  
countries to agree to a credible realignment of currencies first.  
Although the EC monetary committee was meeting late Wednesday, Dieter Vogel, chief spokesman for the German government, said he was not aware of any plans for another realignment of the kind that shook Europe Monday. The Bundesbank also denied reports that Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank president, had pressed partners for a more general realignment.  
In the newspaper interview, however, Mr. Schlesinger said problems in Europe's exchange rate mechanism had not been "finally solved" by Monday's moves. In that realignment, the Deutsche mark reassured its position as what the populist daily newspaper Bild recently called the "Arnold Schwarzenegger" of the world's currencies, but some other European currencies remained overvalued, analysts said.

Ernst-Moritz Lipp, chief economist at Dresdner Bank, said in a radio interview that he expected another realignment even before the French referendum on European monetary union Sunday.  
"The markets are going to force such a decision," he said. "The latest adjustment was just a compromise and insufficient. European central banks are devoting gigantic funds that reach into the billions to hold exchange rates steady. They cannot do that for long."  
The Bundesbank, by contrast, was said to have sold just around 30 million DM (\$20.4 million) Wednesday to support the lire and the pound. That is well below the 24 billion DM it said it spent last week to support the lire alone.  
Igor Kuis, an economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf, suggested that the Bundesbank use a legal escape valve and simply refuse to participate in the interventions if it does not want to.

According to the rules of the exchange rate mechanism, a central bank may as a last resort ask to be relieved of its duty to support other currencies if the domestic repercussions are excessive, she noted.  
When central banks sell marks against other currencies, the marks eventually flow into and inflate the German money supply, which the Bundesbank watches closely as an indicator of future inflation. Mr. Schlesinger on Monday said heavy interventions on behalf of the lire the week before were the main reason it requested that the Italian currency be devalued.  
On Wednesday, the Bundesbank confused markets by first draining the domestic money supply and later injecting funds in what amounted to a slight easing.  
But German overnight interbank interest rates remained around 9.4 percent, well above the 9.2 percent rate that the Bundesbank said on Monday it would deliver.

# SWEDES: Rate Hits 500% in Bid to Defend Krona

(Continued from page 1)  
a currency by borrowing funds today on the hope that he can repay them later at a profit after the currency declines.  
None of Wednesday's rate manipulations affected rates that touch individuals, such as bank deposit or mortgage rates. And even attempts by institutions to profit from the 30 percent money-market rates carry a risk.  
If Sweden, which is outside the formal EC currency grid, is forced to devalue its currency in response to a broad realignment of the exchange-rate mechanism, foreign lenders there would suffer losses when they try to reconvert their krona into other currencies.  
"The storm is now increasing to a hurricane over Europe," Oloffe Djerf of Nordbanken told Reuters. Last week, Prime Minister Carl

Bildt said he was willing "to go through fire and water to defend the fixed exchange rate."  
On Wednesday, Mr. Bildt called a crisis meeting with leaders of the opposition parties. Several cabinet ministers canceled trips to attend the meeting. Ingvar Carlsson, leader of the biggest opposition party, the Social Democrats, flew home from a meeting in Germany.  
"It is the most serious situation we have had on the European foreign exchange and money markets that I can recall," Mr. Bildt said.

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# Gota Suspends Payments

STOCKHOLM — Gota AB, parent company of Gota Bank, suspended payments to creditors on Wednesday when it was informed that the Swedish government would not guarantee 3.5 billion kronor (\$645 million) of debt held by the parent company.  
The Swedish central bank said a previous government guarantee — that all Gota Bank's commitments to private individuals, businesses and all other creditors and counterparties would be honored — was not affected by the suspension of payments by the holding company.  
The central bank said it would continue normal dealings with Gota Bank on the interbank and securities markets and that it intended to give Gota Bank the access to the liquidity it required.

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# CRISIS: Speculation on French Referendum Blamed

(Continued from first finance page)  
the lira, it finally gave up last Sunday and was authorized by its community partners to devalue its currency by 7 percent.  
Part of the deal was that Germany would take the pressure off the other currencies by lowering its interest rate. When the Bundesbank lowered rates by only 0.25 percent on Monday, however, exchange markets concluded it was not enough and the attack on the pound stepped up.  
Announcing Britain's temporary withdrawal from the community's linked currency system, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, pointed his finger at the culprits. "As a result of uncertainties caused by the French referendum, massive speculative flows have continued to disrupt the functioning of the exchange rate mechanism."

Put differently, even after the Bank of England raised interest rates earlier in the day to sustain the pound, speculators no longer believed that the British currency could avoid devaluation. And, as so often on markets, it became a self-fulfilling prophecy.  
With the shadow of the French referendum still hanging over the community, however, exchange markets are certain to remain unstable, with Spain's peseta and Portugal's escudo perhaps the most vulnerable to fresh currency speculation despite high interest rates in both countries.  
It is unclear, though, whether Wednesday's pound crisis will have any impact on the outcome of the French vote. After German interest rates were lowered on Monday, France's finance minister, Michel Sapin, even held out the carrot of lower French interest rates — if voters say "Yes" on Sunday.

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# STOCKS: European Markets Take Turmoil in Stride

(Continued from first finance page)  
rates. The Bundesbank also added short-term liquidity to the domestic money market in the form of so-called Chapter 17 funds.  
Smaller markets fared variously. In Zurich, the Swiss franc rose, seen as a haven from the turmoil on the EMS, and share prices finished higher in lively trading. The all-share SPI index closed 11 points firmer, at 1,148.2, and the SMI index of leading shares gained 22.6 points, or 1.22 percent, to 1,874.  
In Amsterdam, the leading CBS Tendency index gained a scant 0.4 points, to 112.70, as the Dutch monetary authorities, against the European trend, cut rates.  
But in Milan, prices crashed in near-panic selling as the lire went through its EMS floor, and the MIB index ended down a sharp 5.05 percent at 696. The index opened more than 8 percent down before steadying slightly in later business. The

That effect helped the heavy gold component of the Johannesburg stock market, where gold shares bounced off moving lows to post a 2.13 percent rise in steady trading.  
Boosted by strong gains in heavyweight gold shares, which attracted light offshore demand, the gold index rose 20 points, or 2.24 percent, to 914 before easing back to 913. The industrial index dropped 45 points to 4,087 and the overall index was 40 points weaker at 3,138.

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# U.K. Slump Hurts Profit For Body Shop

LONDON — Body Shop International PLC said Wednesday that low British sales, particularly in June, had had an adverse effect on group profit for the first half.  
The British retailer of health and beauty products said it expected first-half pretax profit to be no less than £8 million (\$15 million), compared with £9.1 million in the first half of 1991.  
It said it expected to pay an unchanged first-half dividend of 0.68 pence per share.  
Body Shop said worldwide sales had continued to grow strongly and international operating profit had increased "substantially," but consumer confidence had not shown any sign of returning in Britain.

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# 2d Treuhand Bond Sale Results in 7.71% Yield

FRANKFURT — Germany's Treuhandanstalt, the agency charged with selling companies in former East Germany, sold 2.073 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.41 billion) of the second tranche of its first bond issue at 100.25 percent and above to yield an average 7.71 percent. The bond is due Oct. 1, 2002, a Bundesbank spokeswoman said.  
This second tranche was tendered while the first tranche of 4 billion DM was sold with a coupon of 7.75 percent and priced at 101.00 percent to yield 7.60 percent via the traditional bank syndicate for German government bonds.  
An additional 3.927 billion DM will be retained by the Bundesbank for market regulatory purposes to bring the total volume of the issue to 10 billion DM, the central bank said.  
The German futures' exchange decided that future Treuhand issues would be deliverable into its March futures contracts for German government bonds.

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# Racal to Consolidate Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — Racal Electronics PLC said Wednesday it would effect a reverse stock split of its shares when its Chubb Security PLC unit is spun off on Oct. 5.  
The British electronics company said it would offer shareholders one consolidated Racal share and one Chubb share for every five Racal shares held on Oct. 2.  
Sir Ernest Harrison, Racal's chairman, said the spin-off would produce significant commercial benefits. The businesses "are well-positioned to move forward as separately quoted companies," he said.  
Racal said its net debt, which totaled £121.2 million (\$226.6 million) as of March 31, would be split nearly evenly between Racal and Chubb, giving Chubb net debt of £60.0 million.  
Chubb is expected to post operating profit before exceptional items of £28 million in the 28 weeks ending Oct. 9, up about 35 percent from a year earlier, Racal said.  
Racal said Chubb directors be-

lieved the company had opportunities for sales growth, broadening business in existing geographic markets and moving into emerging markets in Eastern Europe and parts of Asia.  
Asked whether Chubb had any acquisition plans, Sir Ernest said the company would keep an eye out for minor purchases but that Chubb's priority was to maximize its existing businesses.  
"The first thing is to make the most of what we have," he said.  
Sir Ernest, who remains chairman of Chubb as well, said Chubb had a range of new products coming out in the next several years that it hoped would help increase its market share. Its market share stands at 7 percent for electronic security, covering intruder- and fire-detection systems, and 16 percent for physical security, comprising locks, safes and fire-protection products.  
Another move toward raising market share will be to increase the sales force, he said.

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# Russian Trade Is Down 27% Since January

MOSCOW — Russia's foreign trade volume for the first eight months of 1992 fell 27 percent compared with the same period a year earlier, the Iar-Tess press agency said Wednesday.  
Citing figures from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, the press agency said trade for the eight months totaled \$43.2 billion. The country had a trade deficit through August of \$200 million, compared with a surplus of \$6 billion in the eight-month period last year.  
Hardest hit was trade with former East-bloc countries, which plunged 48 percent to \$7.8 billion, it said. Trade with industrial countries dropped 21 percent, and that with developing countries fell 20 percent.  
Exports accounted for the bulk of Russian trade, led by Germany at \$7.6 billion and Italy at \$3.1 billion.

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# EC Clears German Subsidy

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission said Wednesday that it had approved German government aid totaling 3.85 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.6 billion) to Hoechst in Brandenburg, Germany.  
The company, which makes synthetic fibers in Eastern Germany, was acquired by Hoechst at the beginning of this year. The Commission, the European Community's executive body, said the aid would enable the company to restructure and to take certain environmental measures. The investment program will lead to a 30 percent reduction in net production capacity and a substantial reduction in the work force.  
The Commission also approved a subsidized loan by the Italian government to a Fiat SpA affiliate, Iveco, to develop a new engine and transmission for trucks.  
The Commission said neither subsidy nor loan would violate EC competition rules.

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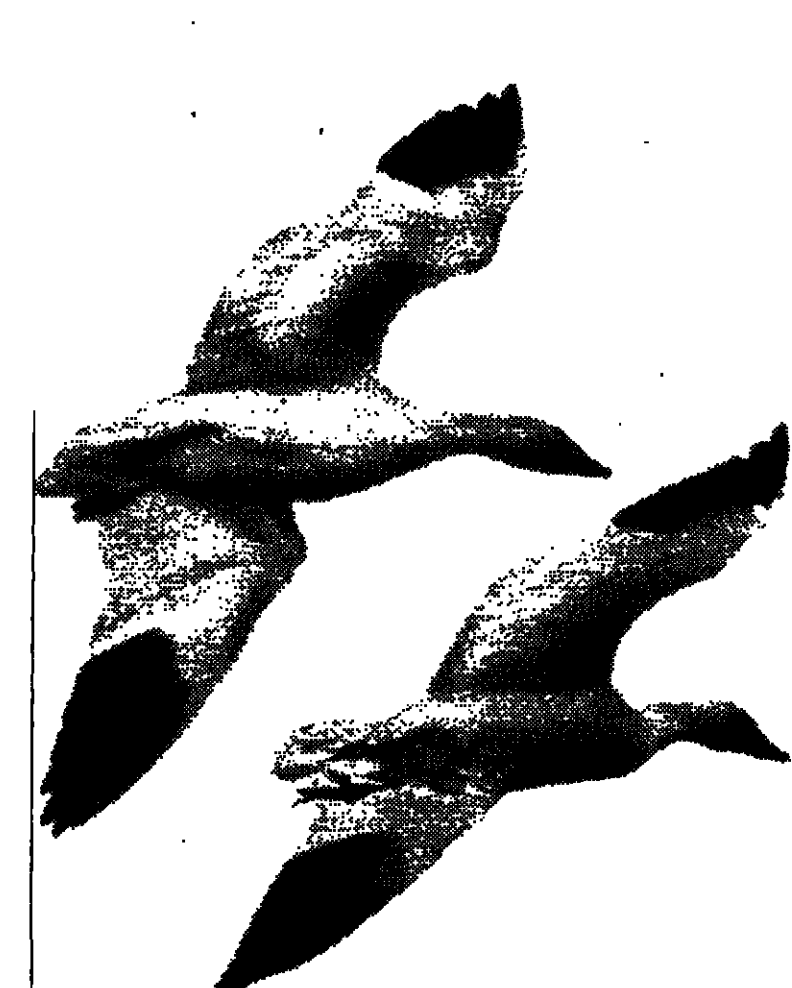
# Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Frankfurt DAX		112.70	112.30	+0.36
London FTSE 100 Index		5,447.96	5,475.62	-0.52
Paris CAC 40		1,584.56	1,587.55	-0.19
Frankfurt DAX		612.55	621.03	-1.27
Helsinki HEX		577.16	596.23	-1.55
London Financial Times 30		1,715.40	1,725.70	-0.54
London FTSE 100		2,378.30	2,370.00	+0.35
Madrid General Index		208.70	213.40	-2.20
Milan MIB		696.00	733.00	-5.05
Paris CAC 40		1,869.78	1,836.15	+1.29
Stockholm Aftersverlden		856.78	856.10	+0.08
Vienna Stock Index		371.02	373.53	-0.67
Zurich SBS		638.90	634.80	+0.65

# Very briefly:

- Alcatel Alsthom SA, the French telecommunications and engineering company that owns the news magazine L'Express, will buy a stake in rival news magazine Le Point; terms were not immediately available, but press reports said Alcatel would take 40 percent of Le Point, and Gemcom SA would retain 51 percent.
- Moscow has accelerated the privatization of city property, after a slow start caused by political squabbling, putting more than 200,000 apartments and 8,000 businesses into private hands; about 6.5 percent of the capital's apartments are now privately owned.
- The European Community and the United States have called off one-day talks on oilseeds, deciding instead to bring the trade dispute to the GATT council on Sept. 29; 10 countries, including the United States, have protested that EC subsidies on oilseeds give its farmers unfair advantage.
- Siemens AG said it won a contract to build a gas and steam power plant in Taiwan for 1 billion Deutsche marks; the contract, from the Taiwan Power Co., calls for the plant to be completed by 1996.
- Banco Bilbao Vizcaya has offered the French insurer Axa SA a maximum 2 percent stake in the bank; there is no agreement yet, a bank spokesman said.
- Kvaerner A/S's concrete construction unit won a 700 million Norwegian kroner (\$132 million) contract from Conoco to build the concrete foundation templates for the Heidrun tension leg platform off Norway.

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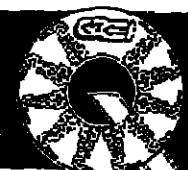
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صحة من الامل

### U.S. Upbeat About Talks With China

BEIJING — The United States is hopeful that it will settle its trade dispute with China over market access before an Oct. 10 deadline set by Washington, an American official said on Wednesday.

### Japan to Emphasize Aid for Asia

TOKYO — Faced with a severe economic downturn, Japan is looking close to home in deciding its development aid priorities, officials said Wednesday.

### Japan Bankruptcies Up 33% in August

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers TOKYO — Japanese bankruptcy figures released Wednesday paint a grim picture of an economy in which insolvencies have spread from real estate and financial companies to the core economy.

### Investor's Asia

Table with columns: Exchange, Index, Wednesday Close, Preceding Close, % Change. Rows include Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225, Sydney All Ordinaries, etc.

### Foster's and BHP Shares Drop

SYDNEY — Shares in Foster's Brewing Group Ltd. and its new major shareholder, Broken Hill Pty., were battered Wednesday as investors digested Foster's huge annual loss, announced the day before.

### Daimler Nears Mitsubishi Pact

TOKYO — After years of talks and little action, Japan's Mitsubishi group and Germany's Daimler-Benz AG may finally be getting together on their first major tie-up, Japanese press reports said Wednesday.

### The Fading Prestige Of a Listing in Tokyo

TOKYO — For foreign companies, the enormous costs of a listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange has come to outweigh the benefits.

### Innovest Shares Tumble On Shift Into Subsidiary

KUALA LUMPUR — Investors are dumping shares in the troubled Innovest Bhd and buying into its profitable subsidiary that runs Kentucky Fried Chicken outlets on speculation that it will have to sell.

### Indonesia Flirts with a Freer Rupiah

JAKARTA — Indonesia's central bank, which surprised the Jakarta currency market Wednesday by a two-hour delay in announcing its rupiah rates, said it wanted the market to be more active in setting rates and to rely less on the government.

### BOOM: Can China Handle It?

(Continued from first finance page) warnings and half-hearted attempts to rein in bank lending, which increased more than 100 percent in the first half of 1992, compared with the year-earlier period, the Chinese leadership has been reluctant to take any action.

Treuhandanstalt advertisement for the sale of mechanical engineering companies in Eastern Germany. Includes a map of the region, tender conditions, and contact information for the Central Tender Office in Berlin.







صحنه من الاجل

**NYSE**  
**Wednesday's Closing**  
 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

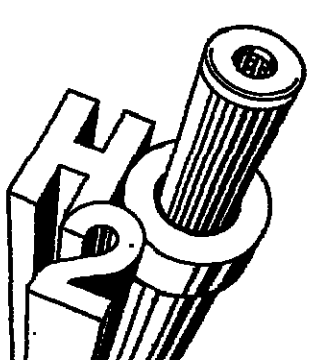
Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	114 1/4	+ 1/4
Microsoft	40 1/4	+ 1/4
Apple	42 1/4	+ 1/4
Oracle	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Sun	34 1/4	+ 1/4
Lucent	28 1/4	+ 1/4
Motorola	26 1/4	+ 1/4
Intel	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Compaq	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Novell	20 1/4	+ 1/4
3Com	18 1/4	+ 1/4
PerkinElmer	16 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Genentech	12 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	8 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	6 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	4 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	2 1/4	+ 1/4

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Amgen	8 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	6 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	4 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	2 1/4	+ 1/4

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(Continued on next page)

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s largest  
market



Does the key to globalisation  
 lie in how much territory you cover  
 or how well you cover it?

Notice how every communications supplier is trying to outshout another about how many offices it has around the world?

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How to tell global claims apart? Look for the company that's more interested in how well your offices around the world are doing rather than its own.



Since the pick must be able to go in any direction from the house, they're without going out of the house, they must be going only to the point opposite Buenos Aires on the pick-up being.







### AMEX

Wednesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
74 1/4	74 1/4	AMC	0.00	0.00	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
74 1/4	74 1/4	AMC	0.00	0.00	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
74 1/4	74 1/4	AMC	0.00	0.00	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
74 1/4	74 1/4	AMC	0.00	0.00	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
74 1/4	74 1/4	AMC	0.00	0.00	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
74 1/4	74 1/4	AMC	0.00	0.00	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
74 1/4	74 1/4	AMC	0.00	0.00	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4

### INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Sept. 16, 1992

Questions reported by funds listed. Not all fund questions are reported by the funds listed with the exception of some systems based on their price. Funds listed in boldface indicate funds of questions reported: - daily; - weekly; - bi-monthly; - quarterly; - semi-annually; - annually

Fund Name	Price	Fund Name	Price	Fund Name	Price	Fund Name	Price
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES CO (INC)	11.71	BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND	12.52	GT ASSET MANAGEMENT (IRELAND) LTD	12.50	GLOBAL FUND	12.50
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES CO (INC)	11.71	BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND	12.52	GT ASSET MANAGEMENT (IRELAND) LTD	12.50	GLOBAL FUND	12.50
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES CO (INC)	11.71	BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND	12.52	GT ASSET MANAGEMENT (IRELAND) LTD	12.50	GLOBAL FUND	12.50

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# SPORTS SOCCER CUPS

## Barcelona Begins Defense Of Title With 1-0 Struggle

*The Associated Press*  
Barcelona, the defending champion, began its title defense with a difficult 1-0 victory Wednesday over Norway's Viking Stavanger in a first-leg, first-round match of the European Champions' Cup in Barcelona.

### CHAMPIONS' CUP

Barcelona, the defending champion, began its title defense with a difficult 1-0 victory Wednesday over Norway's Viking Stavanger in a first-leg, first-round match of the European Champions' Cup in Barcelona.

After a scoreless first half in which the defending champions picked up eight corners to none for the Norwegians, Barcelona made it

making it 5-0 five minutes before the end.

In Stuttgart, VfB Stuttgart defeated Leeds United 3-0, with goals from Fritz Walter in the 63rd and 68th minutes and Andreas Buck in the 81st.

In Eindhoven, the Netherlands, a hat-trick from striker Juri Ellerman helped PSV Eindhoven demolish Lithuania's Zalgiris Vilnius 6-0.

Belgium's FC Brugge, lacking five of its top players, defeated Tel Aviv Maccabi, 1-0, for a valuable away victory.

A pinpoint pass by Brugge's veteran sweeper, Dominique Vanmaele, split Maccabi's defense in the penalty area in the 36th minute and international midfielder Lorenzo Staelen shook off his marker and slotted the ball into the far corner.

In Goteborg, Sweden, IFK Goteborg pulled out a 2-0 victory over Besiktas Istanbul when Kaj Eskelinen scored in the 72d minute and Johnny Ekstrom in the 82d.

In Athens, AEK of Athens drew, 1-1, against APOEL Nicosia.

AEK, playing before 25,000 of its fans, opened the scoring with Alexis Alexandris's goal the 41st minute.

The equalizer came in the 72d minute from Loukas Hatziloukas, who dribbled past two AEK defenders before beating Greek goalkeeper Andonis Mitsou.

In Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Slovan Bratislava easily beat Ferencvaros Budapest, 4-1, with Peter Dubovsky scoring twice, in the 52d and 55th minutes.

In Lahti, Finland, Kuusysi Lahti beat Dynamo Bucharest, 1-0, on Jari Rinne's goal in the 19th minute of the match.

In Poznan, Poland, Lech Poznan, with goals from Miroslaw Trzciak in the 26th minute and Jerzy Podbrozny in the 41st, beat Skonto Riga, 2-0.

In Luxembourg, FC Porto coasted to a comfortable 4-1 victory over Union Luxembourg.



Leeds' Eric Cantona sandwiched between Stuttgart defenders Wednesday. The Germans won, 3-0.

## Rush Nets 4 to Lead 6-1 Liverpool Rout

*The Associated Press*  
The Welsh striker Ian Rush hit four goals as Liverpool crushed Apollon Limassol, 6-1, on Wednesday in a first-round, first-leg European Cup Winners' Cup soccer game in Liverpool.

The former Juventus striker, who now has scored 284 goals in his career, was the Liverpool threat all

### CUP WINNERS' CUP

though Paul Stewart netted the first two goals.

Stewart fired Liverpool ahead in the fourth minute, shooting home after he had dispossessed Apollon's Scottish midfielder, David Kenny.

Liverpool then hit the Cypriot team with two goals in two minutes, Stewart heading home a center from the Danish midfielder Jan Mochly in the 38th minute and Rush scoring after he received a pass from Mike Marsh.

The Cypriot team scored six minutes from the end when Pambos Pittas was floored by Marsh

and Milenko Spolicic, a Serbian midfielder, scored on a penalty.

In a match without surprises, Atletico Madrid defeated Maribor Branik 3-0, in Maribor, Slovenia.

Midfielder Alfredo Santaclena opened the scoring for Madrid in the 26th minute.

Two minutes before halftime, Mexican striker Luis Garcia made it 2-0 for the Spanish cupholders, and Garcia got Madrid's third goal in the 56th minute.

In Lubin, Poland, AS Monaco defeated Miedz Legnica 1-0, on a Youri Djorkaeff goal just three minutes into the match.

In Sofia, Levsiki Sofia beat Larcorne, 2-1, on goals by Daniel Borimirov in the 54th minute and Plamen Genov in the 69th. Oliver Cernozemski had put the Swiss team ahead in the ninth minute.

In Trabzon, Turkey, Trabzonspor beat Turun Palloosara of Finland, 2-0, with Hani Mandrali scoring both goals, in the 51st and 65th minutes.

In Istanbul, Fenerbahce defeated Botev Plovdiv of Bulgaria, 3-1, with Aykut scoring in the 13th and 37th minutes.

In Parma, Italy, Faustino Asprilla tallied in the second half to give Parma a 1-0 victory over Ujpest Budapest.

In Rotterdam, Feyenoord Rotterdam scraped past Israel's Hapoel Petach Tikva to win 1-0.

The Dutch team broke through with a solo effort by Jozsef Kiprich just two minutes from the final whistle.

In Dublin, Bohemians played to a scoreless draw with Steaua Bucharest.

In Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, Sigma Olomouc defeated Universitatea Craiova of Romania, 1-0, on Tomas Capka's goal in the 87th minute.

In Arnhem, the Netherlands, Vitesse Arnhem booked a comfortable 3-0 triumph against Ireland's Derry City.

In Innsbruck, Austria, Wacker Innsbruck was overwhelmed by AS Roma, 4-1. Giuseppe Giannini scored in the 17th and 42d minute. Giuseppe Camigga added a goal in the 21st minute and the fourth came from Paolo Muzzi in the 65th minute. Michael Baur scored Wacker Innsbruck's lone goal in the 36th minute.

The bid, sent to Napoli by fax Tuesday, was Seville's "only official offer," despite previous reports of a \$9 million proposal, according to the team's manager, Manuel Yzquierdo. (AP, AFP)

## Sweden's Unheralded Norrkoping Stuns Star-Studded Torino Squad, 1-0

*The Associated Press*  
Per Blom scored a late goal to give IFK Norrkoping a surprising 1-0 victory over Torino in a first-round, first-leg UEFA Cup soccer match Wednesday in Norrkoping, Sweden.

The star-studded Italian team made the finals of the UEFA Cup last season, but lost to Ajax Amsterdam on the away-goal rule.

The game-winner, before 8,601 fans at the Idrottsparken stadium, came with only six minutes left. Blom, a hard-working midfielder, took a pass from substitute Mikael Hansson just outside the penalty area and fired a low shot past goalie Luca Marchegiani.

Carlos Aguilera, Torino's forward from Uruguay, had a golden chance to tie the score on a header with only seconds remaining, but goalkeeper Lars Eriksson managed to punch the ball away.

In Salzburg, Austria, Austria Salzburg woefully lost to Ajax Amsterdam, 3-0. The Austrians kept their goal clean in the first half with

more luck than skill, but they looked in disarray in the second half, the backfield yielding to unrelenting pressure from the superior Dutch team.

Edgar Davids opened the score in the 53d minute, Marc Overmars made it 2-0 in the 63th and Michel

### UEFA CUP

Kreek completed Ajax's triumph in the 79th minute of the lopsided match.

Juventus celebrated its return to European competition with a 6-1 cakewalk over Anorthis Famagosta of Cyprus in Turin.

Juventus, which failed to qualify for any of last season's European tournaments, had an easy time against a Cypriot lineup composed largely of amateurs. The Turin club took a 1-0 lead on team captain Roberto Baggio's third-minute volley.

German midfielder Andreas Moller made it 2-0 at 10 minutes on an assist from forward Gianluca

Viali. Viali scored the third goal at 42 minutes, and defender Antonio Conte tallied at 45 minutes to make it 4-0 at the half.

Viali scored again in the 61st minute, and defender Moreno Torricelli got the sixth Juventus goal at 74 minutes.

Georgia's Timur Kesaqa scored Anorthis' goal in the 83d minute.

In Sheffield, England, the former Olympique Marseille winger Chris Waddle started a goal-ramp for Sheffield Wednesday, which trounced Spora Luxembourg 8-1.

Waddle, who returned to English soccer this season, shot Wednesday ahead in the ninth minute only for Joao Cruz to level two minutes later.

Wednesday fired in three more goals before the break, two coming from veteran fullback Viv Anderson in the 23rd and 29th minutes and Paul Warhurst adding another in the 31st. Chris Bart-Williams netted the fifth 15 minutes after the break. Nigel Worthington scored the sixth. Warhurst the seventh be-

fore he went off with a head injury and Bart-Williams collected the eighth.

In Zurich, Polish international Andrzej Juszkowiak broke a tie with six minutes remaining to give Sporting Lisbon a 2-1 win at Grasshoppers of Zurich.

Grasshoppers went ahead 1-0 on Alain Suter's 37th-minute foul penalty kick.

Midfielder Krasimir Balakov headed in a goal with seconds to go in the first half to level for Sporting.

Slavia Prague defeated Hearts of Scotland, 1-0, on a goal by Vladimir Tataruk in the 85th minute after a number of missed opportunities by the Czechoslovaks.

In Mechlin, Belgium, FC Mechlin beat Oerebro of Sweden, 2-1, on Rene Eykellamp goal in the 32nd minute and Glen De Boeck's in the 63d.

In Timisoara, Romania, Real Madrid had a hard time holding a 1-1 draw against Politehnica Tim-

soara with a team depleted by injuries and yellow cards.

Alfonso Perez scored for Real in the 13th minute, as Politehnica initially tied a strong defense with five fullbacks in the field.

But in the second half, the home team unleashed countless attacks and Ovidiu Cuc scored the tying goal in the 62d minute.

In Plovdiv, Bulgaria, Lokomotiv Plovdiv and AJ Auxerre tied, 2-2, when Christophe Cocard scored in the 75th minute for the French team. His teammate, Gerald Batsche had opened the scoring in the fourth minute, but Asya Sedakov, in the 34th minute, and Kostadin Vidolov, in the 59th, put Lokomotiv ahead.

In Vac, Hungary, Izzo Vac beat FC Groeningen of the Netherlands, 1-0, on Antal Fule's goal in the 27th minute of their match.

In Lodz, Poland, Widzew Lodz took a 2-0 lead on goals by Bogdan Jozwiak in the 21st minute and Marek Koniarek in the 27th, but Eintracht Frankfurt got a draw

when Anthony Yeboah scored in the 67th minute and Dirk Wolf in the 83d.

In Craiova, Romania, Panathinikos Athens routed Electroputer Craiova, 6-0, with Kostas Antoniou striking in the 7th minute and Jozef Wazycha getting a hat trick with goals in the 38th, 53d and 66th minutes.

In Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, Sigma Olomouc defeated Universitatea Craiova of Romania, 1-0, on Tomas Capka's goal in the 87th minute.

In Arnhem, the Netherlands, Vitesse Arnhem booked a comfortable 3-0 triumph against Ireland's Derry City.

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The bid, sent to Napoli by fax Tuesday, was Seville's "only official offer," despite previous reports of a \$9 million proposal, according to the team's manager, Manuel Yzquierdo. (AP, AFP)

## Seville Makes Napoli An Offer for Maradona

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

SEVILLE, Spain — The Seville soccer club has offered the Italian team Napoli \$4.5 million to give up its rights to the Argentine superstar Diego Maradona, a Seville official said Wednesday.

The bid, sent to Napoli by fax Tuesday, was Seville's "only official offer," despite previous reports of a \$9 million proposal, according to the team's manager, Manuel Yzquierdo. (AP, AFP)

## BOOKS

### ADVENTURES IN PORK-LAND:

How Washington Wastes Your Money and Why They Won't Stop

By Brian Kelly. Illustrated by Pat Oliphant. 271 pages. \$23. Villard, 201 East 50th Street, New York, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Robert Sherrill

"ADVENTURES in Porkland" is the finest display of sustained outrage you're likely to be offered this year. Brian Kelly writes about the handling of money in Washington, "this madhouse run by a bunch of blow-dried lunatics, with savage wit and surgical strikes of common sense. For love of country, or for hatred of government waste, buy the book. Spend like Congress: Buy more copies than you can afford. Give them away and help start a revolution.

Revolution is exactly what Kelly, an editor at The Washington Post, has in mind. He's trying to rally people to overthrow the mini-government made up — not entirely — of the sleazy tyrants who run the congressional appropriations committees: a "secret society," he calls them. Like the Mafia. And, like the Mafia, they will break the political leg of any member who opposes them. Not that many members try to oppose; most are

perfectly willing to suck up to the appropriators for a slice of pork.

That's the meat Kelly hates. Nasty, greasy pork, salted or smoked. "Pork mentality" or greed, he is convinced, is ruining the government, ruining democracy, because it places a higher value on influence than on merit. The "essence of pork," Kelly says, is money sneaked into the budget, or money whose purpose is wrapped in lies, spent on projects that were never analyzed in open hearings and in public debate, never weighed in competition with other projects, and that have no national value (but lots of local value for their sponsors' constituents).

Kelly is unhappy that the public and press usually think of pork only in terms of some "sneaking little project" like turning Lawrence Welk's mud-walled birthplace into a shrine, or giving a grant to study cow flatulence. To suppose that pork ends with the comical kind, he says, is stupid. "Pork is not a sideshow on Capitol Hill. It's the main event." And to think it represents only a billion dollars or so of the budget (a previous Washington Post estimate, he points out) is to be dangerously gullible. By his tally, pork comes to nearly \$100 billion, or about one-seventh of the entire budget (not counting entitlements and interest).

Guided by Kelly, it's not hard to reach that figure. To keep Congress happy, the Pentagon alone spends \$30 billion to \$60 billion on such stuff as kiddie museums and arms and armories it doesn't need or want. Moving on, there's at least \$10

billion going into the superconducting supercollider in Texas, a "candidate for the pork-barrel hall of fame" that will be the "scientific equivalent of deregulating the savings-and-loan industry."

It's not just the waste but the unfairness of the pork that riles Kelly. Why, he asks, should Louisiana get half the United States' entire budget for waterway improvements, just because Bennett Johnston, the state's slippery senator, is one of the appropriators? Was it fair to force citizens in other parts of the country to fork over \$3 billion to build a useless canal that runs through the backyard of Jamie Whitten, ruler of the House appropriators? When Park Service salaries are so low that Yosemite employees are applying for food stamps, is it fair to siphon off \$70 million from park funds to take over what sounds like a railroad junkyard in Pennsylvania, home of several key appropriators?

So when we come to Kelly's suggestions for radical reform, all of them sensible, it is not surprising if we detect, though, like all good revolutionaries, he is an optimist — a note of uncertainty. "Of course, he writes, "none of this will happen unless people get angry and start demanding it."

That presents a problem. To do this book, Kelly traveled the United States and found — guess what! — that just about everyone opposed pork, except for what was earmarked for them.

Robert Sherrill, the author of "Why They Call It Politics," wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, the opening two-club bid as South, using a strong club system, promised a six-card club suit and opening values. The two-diamond response was artificial, asking South to describe his hand further. East-West changed into four spades, and North took a responsible shot at six clubs.

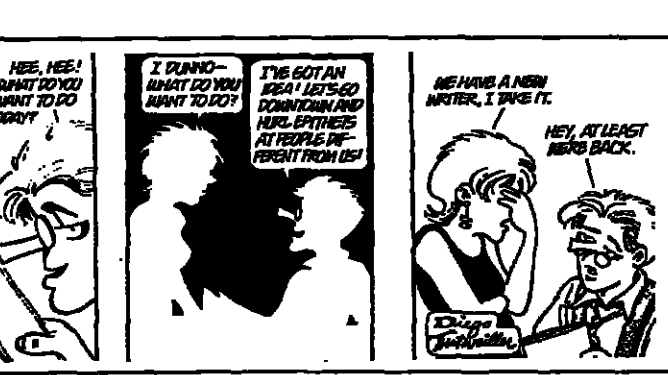
East thought this would be a good moment for a lighter double, to ask for an unusual lead, and his oblige his partner with a diamond lead for an immediate ruff. But that was the end of the defense. East did the best he could by leading the spade ace and forcing dummy to ruff, but South was able to establish the hearts with a ruff and draw trumps, ending in dummy.

The North-South team thought that 1,090 would represent a profit, but in the replay the contract, lead and score were identical. But had there been no double and therefore a normal spade lead, dummy would have had to ruff, and South would have a difficult playing problem. Unaware of the good breaks in hearts and clubs, he might well have cashed one high trump and lead a diamond. East would have been able to ruff, and the result would have been down one. So the lighter double was a short-term winner but a long-term loser.

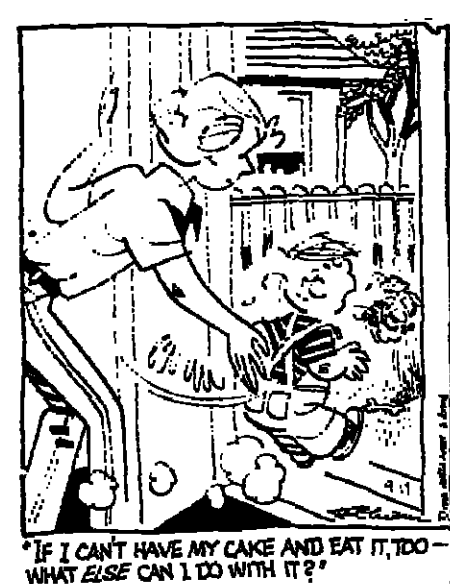
NORTH		EAST	
♠ A K 7 6 5	♠ A J 9 8 7 6 5 2	♠ Q 10 4	♠ Q 10 4
♥ K 10 3	♥ 8 3	♥ K 10 9 7 6	♥ 9 2
♦ K 10 9 7 6	♦ 10 9 7 6	♦ 10 9 7 6	♦ 10 9 7 6
♣ 10 9 7 6	♣ 10 9 7 6	♣ 10 9 7 6	♣ 10 9 7 6

East and West were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
South: 1♣, 2♦, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠.  
North: 1♦, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣.  
West led the diamond six.

## DOONESBURY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles. One letter to each square, to form the names of four famous people.

ZALEH  
HAFT  
TIFONY  
MARROD

What was Priscilla looking for?

Now arrange the jumbled letters to form the names of four famous people. One letter to each square, to form the names of four famous people.

Answer: What was the name of the first private detective agency? — "WE" HARRY HARDY

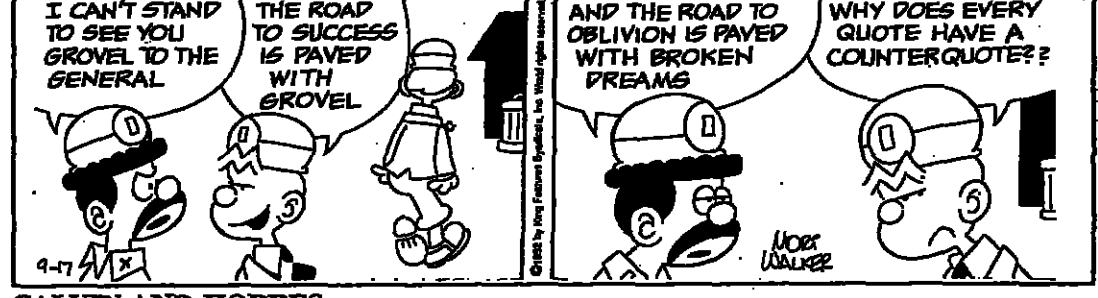
## BLONDIE



## PEANUTS



## BETLE BAILEY



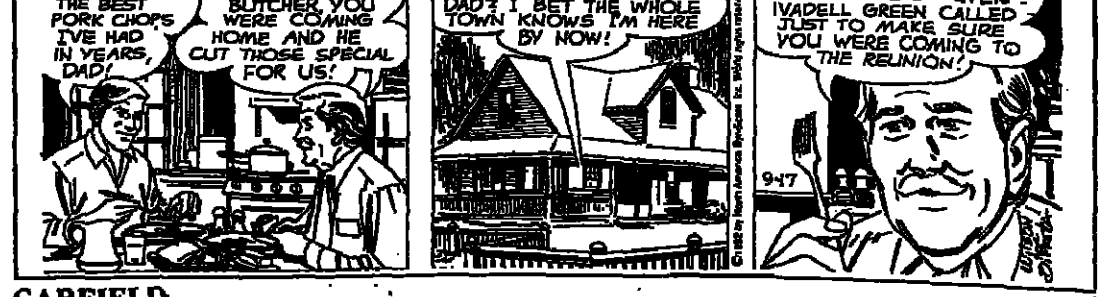
## CALVIN AND HOBBES



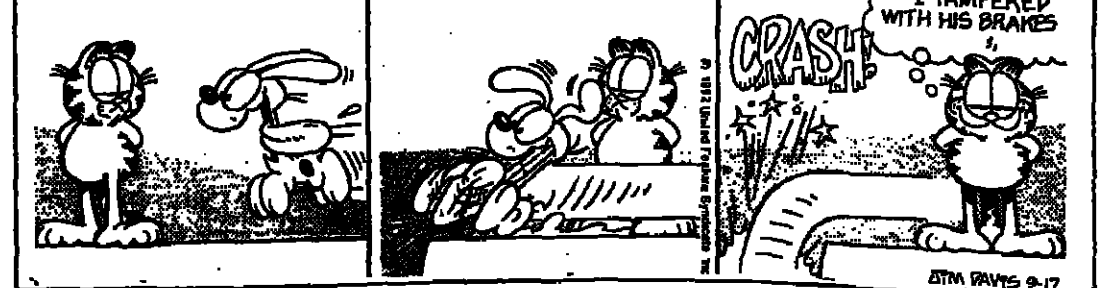
## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



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SPORTS BASEBALL

An Old Dog Learns New Tricks on the Auburn Gridiron

By Steve Berkowitz
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Stan Vetock finally played in a college football game...

He had climbed quite a few rungs up the economic ladder from working for a discount store and then for the U.S. Postal Service...

and that his thoughts of attending Florida quickly evaporated.
Jim Stakem, owner of the real estate company Vetock used to work for, said this week that he knew Vetock had gone to Auburn...

What in the hell makes you think you can come out for my team?
Hall now laughs at the memory. "I was playing with him," he said. "Stan didn't look that old. The main thing that was worrying about was whether we had enough liability insurance to cover somebody."

Meanwhile, he has continued working toward a degree in sports nutrition and diet therapy that he hopes will lead to a job as a nutritionist for a professional team.
He said he could earn his degree in two more quarters, thus finishing his undergraduate work in three years. He may stay in school to pursue a master's degree.

Minishowdown: Expos Hoping to Close on Pirates

The Associated Press
Pittsburgh and Montreal started a showdown series Wednesday.
The Pirates and Expos, who were finally playing each other in Pittsburgh, after nearly a summer of watching scoreboards, both won Tuesday night to set up a final run at the National League Eastern Division title.

shuffle along, aware that time is running out for Cincinnati. Even a loss to the second-place Reds on Tuesday night still seemed like just a minor delay in Atlanta's march toward a second straight title.

There was so little drama at Riverfront Stadium that the Reds' manager, Lou Piniella, hoped that his team, with two more games against the Braves, "can slow down their pennant express and solidify our hold on second place."
In the East, however, it looks like the two-time champion Pirates are going to have to battle the Expos the rest of the season. Pittsburgh has won 12 of its last 16 games, but still holds only a four-game lead over Montreal.



Dave Winfield, above left, got a hand from teammate Devon White after hitting a two-run homer that helped the Blue Jays defeat the Indians, 5-4. David Howard, left, got only a handful of air as he tried to catch Mike Devereaux's drive for the Orioles, who edged the Royals, 2-1, in the 14th.

A's Nip Twins Again, Widening Lead to 8



Dave Winfield, above left, got a hand from teammate Devon White after hitting a two-run homer that helped the Blue Jays defeat the Indians, 5-4. David Howard, left, got only a handful of air as he tried to catch Mike Devereaux's drive for the Orioles, who edged the Royals, 2-1, in the 14th.

The Oakland Athletics have taken a step in front of the Minnesota Twins all season. For two straight games, they have been one run ahead, too.
The Athletics strengthened an already tight grip on first place in the American League West on Tuesday, beating the second-place Twins, 2-1, for their eighth straight victory.
Oakland, which beat Minnesota by 3-2 Monday night at the Coliseum, leads the division by eight games. The Athletics reduced their magic number to 10, and in Wednesday's third game of the series were to face the fading World Series champions for the final time this season.

They were one run better than us, just like last night," said the Twins' manager, Tom Kelly. "It's been obvious that we were in trouble in the pennant race for the past few weeks."
"The idea is to finish it," said his Oakland counterpart, Tony La Russa. "As far as I'm concerned, that means don't get sloppy, don't get comfortable and don't do anything we haven't been doing — and that's pushing."
Ron Darling held Minnesota to two hits through eight innings Tuesday and Dennis Eckersley pitched a perfect ninth. Eckersley also saved Monday's game, and has made good on 47 of 49 save chances this season.
The first hitter to reach base against Darling was Shane Mack, who walked in the fourth, stole second and went to third on Kirby Puckett's groundout. That brought up Chili Davis, who worked the count full and fouled off several pitches before striking out to end the inning.
Scott Leisut got Minnesota's first hit, leading off the sixth, and eventually scored on Puckett's soft grounder to shortstop.
Rookie Pat Mahomes of the Twins took a two-hitter and a 1-0 lead into the sixth. But he had been hit in the left foot by Mark McGwire's grounder in the fifth, and seemed to lose some things after that. Ricky Henderson hit Mahomes' second pitch of the sixth for his 14th home run of the year; Jerry Browne followed with a double and Harold Baines singled him home.
Blue Jays 5, Indians 4: In Toronto, Dave Winfield hit his 430th home run in the majors, against visiting Cleveland, to help the Blue Jays retain a four-game lead in the Eastern Division. Winfield's two-run shot capped a three-run

third and put Toronto ahead for good at 4-3. Winfield hit 24 homers and 94 RBIs in 1992.
Orioles 2, Royals 1: Pinch-runner Steve Scarsone dashed from first to third on an unusual single in Baltimore, then beat the throw home on Brady Anderson's sacrifice fly in the 14th to defeat Kansas City.
With one out in the 14th, Leo Gomez singled off Bill Sappen and Scarsone went in to run. Tim Hulett lined a hit-and-run single off Sappen's leg, and when the ball caromed to the hole left by the shortstop, Scarsone raced to third without a throw.
Anderson lined an 0-1 pitch to right fielder

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Kevin Kosofski, and Scarsone slid home ahead of a sweep tag at the plate.
Brewers 7, Red Sox 2: Robin Yount hit a two-run homer, scored twice and threw out a runner at the plate in Boston as Milwaukee won for the ninth time in 13 games and remained five games behind Toronto.
Yount's eighth homer of the season and a single gave him 4,531 career total bases and left him one behind Tony Perez, in 24th place on the all-time list. His two hits brought him to 3,006, one away from Al Kaline in 15th place.
Rangers 6, Tigers 5: Jose Canseco homered onto the left-field roof in the ninth inning off Detroit after Rafael Palmeiro and Dean Palmer had homered earlier for Texas.
Palmeiro, 10-for-20 in the last six games, broke a 3-3 tie with an RBI single off Bill Gullickson in the seventh. Palmeiro had three hits, including his 18th homer of the year, and drove in three runs.
Canseco started the ninth with a drive of 434 feet (132 meters). It was his 26th home run of the year and fourth in 11 games for Texas.
Things after that: Ricky Henderson hit Mahomes' second pitch of the sixth for his 14th home run of the year; Jerry Browne followed with a double and Harold Baines singled him home.
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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League, including teams like Toronto, Baltimore, Milwaukee, New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Boston, Oakland, Minnesota, Chicago, Texas, California, Kansas City, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Montreal, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cincinnati, San Diego, Houston, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday's Line Scores

Table showing Tuesday's Line Scores for American League and National League, including teams like Chicago, New York, Fernandez, Rodriguez, Karkovics, Montemayor, Nelson, Sarthar, and others.

TRANSACTIONS

Table showing Baseball Transactions, including acquisitions and releases for teams like Milwaukee, Houston, Toronto, and others.

BASEBALL

SEATTLE—Signed contract of Dean Howitt, outfielder, from Colorado, Pacific Coast League.
TEXAS—Recalled Chris Colon, infielder, from Tulsa, Texas League.
NATIONAL LEAGUE
PITTSBURGH—Recalled William Penny, pitcher, from Tulsa, Texas League, and Kevin Young, infielder, from Buffalo, American Association. Bought contract of Tom Price, pitcher, from Buffalo. Recalled Paul Miller, pitcher, from Buffalo and put him on 60-day disabled list.
SAN DIEGO—Recalled Jim Valiczer, outfielder, from Las Vegas, Pacific Coast League.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
DETROIT—Signed Terry Mills forward to three-year contract.
N.Y. KNICKS—Acquired Tom Coughlin, forward, from Minnesota for conditional second-round draft choice.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
CLEVELAND—Acquired Steve Collins, wide receiver, from Atlanta for undrafted draft choice.
DALLAS—Signed Danny Norman, defensive lineman, to a multiyear contract.
GREEN BAY—Signed Charles Wilson, wide receiver, on injured reserve. Activated Brian Noble, linebacker, from exempt list. Released Bernard Dent, linebacker. Put Mark O'Donoghue, linebacker, on injured reserve. Signed Bernard Dent, linebacker, to multiyear contract.
HOUSTON—Activated Sean Jones, defensive end, and Chris Dierman, cornerback, from exempt list. Released Ed Taylor, running back, from practice squad.
KANSAS CITY—Put Jimmie Anders, running back, on injured reserve. Activated Earl Little, cornerback, from practice squad. Released Darren Mickal, defensive end. Released Shannon Parks, wide receiver.
MIAMI—Activated David Givens, linebacker. Released Roosevelt Collins, linebacker.
NEW ORLEANS—Put Floyd Turner, wide receiver, on injured reserve. Activated Cory Blanchard, kicker, from practice squad.
N.Y. JETS—Re-signed R.J. Kars, safety.

Prost Denies Veto, But Blames Senna

PARIS — Alain Prost denied Wednesday that he had vetoed Ayrton Senna's joining him on the Williams team for the next Formula One season, but said that it would be "war from the first day" if he were paired with the Brazilian, another former world champion with whom he has long feuded.
"Contrary to everything that has been said, nobody is excluded," said the Frenchman, who then added that he had not signed the contract most in Grand Prix racing believe was settled last month with the team's boss, Frank Williams.
He said he was annoyed at being blamed for Nigel Mansell's quitting the team just after the Briton had won the 1992 world championship.
"Frank Williams' idea from the start was to form a Mansell-Prost team for '93," Prost said. "It was Senna who compromised everything."
Senna, unhappy with McLaren's sudden decline, offered recently to drive for nothing if he could get one of this season's championship cars.
"I was even prepared to have exactly the same conditions as Mansell, both in terms of equipment and cash," Prost said, adding that "I wanted to race in good conditions. At this moment in time I do not know if that's the case."
Renault, the French auto company that supplies the engines for the Williams cars, refused earlier Wednesday to comment on reports it had backed a Prost veto of Senna, or had played a role in Mansell's quitting the team.
"We decline to comment on speculation about an issue which is out of our hands," a spokesman said.

SIDELINES

Gustafsson Hurts Ankle

BASTAD, Sweden (AP) — Magnus Gustafsson, who was picked for the Swedish team that faces the United States in the Davis Cup semifinals in Minneapolis on Sept. 25-27, missed Wednesday's practice after twisting his ankle during a workout.
Gustafsson, winner of two of his three singles matches in the Davis Cup this year, was injured during Tuesday's practice on an indoor clay court at this western Swedish city.

For the Record

Bernie Kosar, the NFL Cleveland Browns' quarterback, will be out at least six weeks after incurring a hairline fracture of his right ankle in Monday night's loss to the Miami Dolphins.
Stefan Edberg, the new No. 1, will compete in the Seiko Super Tennis tournament Oct. 12-18 in a field that will include Michael Chang, Goran Ivanisevic, Ivan Lendl, Boris Becker and Andre Agassi, organizers said Wednesday.
Jackie Sberri, the coach who had a calf cramp in front of his Mississippi State football team, met with the school's president and said, "If this incident was in any way not perceived as proper by those who love Mississippi State, then I apologize."

Quotable

• Dave Kindred of The Sporting News on the state of major league baseball: "Once upon a time, it was an institution. Now it belongs in one."
• Lou Duva, co-trainer and co-manager of heavy-weight champion Evander Holyfield: "We have options on all the top heavyweights but Mike Tyson. The state of Indiana has options on Tyson."
• Graham Gooch, the English cricket player, after his team beat Pakistan to win the Texaco Trophy: "Our blend of youth and experience worked well. The experienced players stood around watching the youngsters do all the work."

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ART BUCHWALD

Just Bill Me

WASHINGTON — When it comes to hospital costs the word "skyrocketing" does not do them justice. For several years now economists, health officials and even medical personnel have been trying to figure out what has been the price right through the ozone. "If they still want an answer they should talk to Ron Patterson. Patterson is the father of the hospital printout, which changed the course of American health care forever. I found Ron at the Computer Programmer's Home for the Aged in Silicon Valley. He was surprised that anyone knew he was still alive. "They say that you developed the first modern hospital bill," I said. "I did," he responded. "Let me tell you how it happened. A hospital administrator came to me in the '30s and said, 'We're losing money on our rooms because we're not charging enough. How do we squeeze the patients?' I told him that I would go out to the hospital disguised as a patient, wearing one of those gowns that opens down the back, and report to him what was happening. "Well, I was shocked. I discovered waste there that you would never imagine. For example, I was lying on my bed and the nurse came into the room to say good night, and she didn't even change me for it. Then she put a cotton swab in my ear which she didn't bother to record as medical treatment. At 2 in the morning they



Buchwald

gave me a glass of water. I asked, 'How much?' — and the resident replied, 'It's free.' "In just three days I saw violation after violation of sound fiscal bookkeeping. I transcribed 100 pages of notes underneath my blanket. When I was discharged they gave me a bill that said, 'Room for Three Nights — \$400.' "I headed directly to my computer and listed all the procedures that I underwent in the hospital — from being fed Jell-O to having the pillow propped on my bed. "Then I gave each one a code number. According to my calculations the hospital should have charged me \$14,890 for my stay. "I showed the printout to the hospital director who couldn't believe it. He said, 'I feel the way President Roosevelt did when he was informed that the atomic bomb worked.' He asked me if I thought that he had enough codes for the hospital bills. I wanted to know what he meant. He explained, 'You haven't put anything down for the nurse visiting the room to see if the patient was watching TV, and don't forget when the patient takes a walk in the hall.' "He had a good point. I had forgotten them. I worked day and night thinking up codes that had never been thought of before. Finally, I arrived at 12,789 things that they do in a hospital. Each one should have been charged separately on the patient's bill. It was the breakthrough in health care that the world had been waiting for. Not since the invention of anesthesia had there been such an advance in the field of medicine. My codes were distributed to every hospital in America and the rest is history. "You never got the credit you deserved." Ron agreed. "That's because the medical profession looks down on computer people. They drive Mercedes and we drive Fords. They need us to justify their high costs, but when it comes to credit they don't give a damn." "You sound bitter." "He took a printout from his bathroom pocket. "This is my bill for the week. They charged me \$30 a day for mileage on my wheelchair and an extra \$10 for putting air in the tires."

One of Van Gogh's Last Will Be Sold at Drouot

PARIS — One of Vincent Van Gogh's last paintings is to be sold by the Drouot auctioneers here in December, officials estimate Jean-Claude Binoche said Tuesday. "Jardin à Auvers" an oil painting done just before Van Gogh's death in 1890, is a classified French historical monument, which means it cannot be sold abroad.

Meet France's (Italian) Jazz Lobbyist

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Aldo Romano is a romantic, a poet, a troubador, capable of feeling at home wherever there's music, preferably including an accordion. When you listen to Romano's music, wrote the French critic Michel Contat, "you feel wings rise in your soul, wings that will take you far above the wan light of a dull day." It is thus the ideal person to be running a pushy organization he compares to "a Washington lobby?" The object of the Union des Musiciens de Jazz, of which Romano is president, is to improve the lot of French jazz musicians, who could use some aggressive leader, though he has more grit than meets the eye and a subtle Italian touch may be just the catalyst to make Frenchmen sit down and talk to each other. There's more to this than meets the ear.



Aldo Romano: "I'm not talking boycott, I don't want to play that stupid game."

Jazzmen are no longer a few romantic boons in the margin of society. Poverty is no longer a sign of authenticity. More than 1,500 French musicians make their living either playing or teaching jazz, at least part time. They think they deserve to be treated with dignity. Despite an enormous qualitative improvement in recent years, they are disorganized, misunderstood and discriminated against. Early in 1991, Romano and some friends called a meeting to deal with the problem. There were more meetings, meetings, meetings. Romano was set up; this year a part-time secretary was hired, a magazine was published. Close to 500 members have so far sent 300 franc (\$60) checks to join.

the media and force of habit see to that. It's institutionalized. History cannot be changed. Previously, with the exception of Django Reinhardt, Americans led, Europeans followed. But there's a here, now, a new reality which has not yet entered the general consciousness. The French Union of Jazz Musicians is out to spread the news.

Romano's American friend Joe Lovano, a fast-rising star tenorman, invited his group to be a guest attraction during a festival in his native Cleveland. Romano makes world-class music. But between a promoter, like most American promoters, with a "who cares about French bands?" attitude, and complex, time-consuming immigration and working paper requirements, it never happened: "They never said no, they just maked around." Romano chalks it up to "American protectionism."

He points out that reggae was never pushed as hard in America as in Europe. He says tight new African music is not being exposed properly for the same reason: "The Americans are afraid that outside competition will reduce the sales of their own music. So they stop it from getting a foothold. Isn't Congress debating a law to put a ceiling on the number of foreign entertainers allowed into the country to work?" He argues with American promoters who claim there's no market for foreign performers. Romano remembers playing

in France with Cecil Taylor and Carla Bley 20 years ago when there were 20 people in the room: "These musicians grew to have enormous audiences in France. This is the law of the marketplace. Everybody knows you have to invent to make a profit. I have this Italian quartet. We're really strong. We toured Japan and the people went crazy. "For me it means a lot to play America. But it will never happen. I know that. Too bad for me. Too bad for them, too. We make some beautiful music. And while we are refused entry into the U.S., every day another American band tours France."

The sensitive, frustrated artist changes into the hard-hitting lobbyist before our very eyes: "Most of the festivals in France are subsidized. That means some poor slob of a butcher in, say, Antibes is paying a piece of the 250,000 francs big American stars who don't need subsidies earn. The Antibes Jazz Festival is subsidized. Like most of them. "This means that only a portion of the subsidies go to the local players, for whom they are presumably intended. They're hardly ever hired to begin with. You rarely hear French bands at the major festivals, and then it's, like, at three in the afternoon. This must be dealt with. Okay, these festivals are good for tourism. But why not at least give the subsidies to struggling young musicians who really need it? They can be Americans, Germans, Dutch — they don't have to be French. I don't care. It's complicated, but there must be some way to do it. Let the big stars rent their own halls, like rock stars. It's just that nobody's been thinking about it. At least until now."

Other items on the agenda: "Jazz clubs pay the same TVA percentage as a chic cafe. Club owners have a hard time of it. We want a special tax category for jazz clubs. For live music in general. This seems only logical. And then it's difficult for a jazz musician to qualify for unemployment benefits. I can give you the boring details if you want them. In Denmark and Germany there are studio staff bands that play mostly jazz. The musicians are on salary with all the social benefits plus paid vacations. If they can do it, why can't we? "We don't want to stop anyone from playing here. One of the reasons Paris is the jazz capital of the world is because it's been such a crossroads. We've had a lot of opportunity to listen and learn. I don't want that to change. I want to hear all the good music I can, play with the best musicians possible. I don't want to play that protectionist game. Anybody can join our organization, you don't have to be French, you don't even have to live in France. "I'm not talking boycott, I don't want to play that stupid game. My musical masters were Americans. I adore them I want them to come here and play. But we have to find some sort of sensible balance, it can't go on like this." Aldo Romano trio: Passage du Nord Ouest, Sept 18, 1992.

PEOPLE

Competition Heats Up On the 'Tonight Show'

It seems competition is hot and heavy and none too friendly on late-night TV in the United States since Jay Leno took over Johnny Carson's spot on the "Tonight Show." Country artist Travis Tritt has been banned permanently from the show, his manager, Ken Krageen, told the Los Angeles Times. Because Krageen would not cancel Tritt's November appearance on "The Arsenio Hall Show" to do the NBC program from Helena Kushnrick, the show's executive producer, was clear: "She basically said, 'Look, real simple, Travis Tritt is never going to do this show again. You and I are going to see each other around town. We're never going to talk again. It's your loss, you and the record company.'"

Los Angeles Superior Court Judge David Yaffe said Hugo Zaccarelli, the inventor of Hologophonics, or three-dimensional sound effects, can still sue Michael Jackson over failure to remove his name from the album "Bad" after deleting his contribution to the record. Jackson sought to dismiss the suit for lack of evidence and cause.

The actor Richard Dreyfuss, 44, has filed for divorce in Los Angeles to end his 9-year marriage to Jeremee Rain Dreyfuss. A spokesman said "the agreement to part was mutual and amicable." Dreyfuss is seeking joint custody of the couple's three children, Emily Robin, 8; Benjamin Darrow, 6; and Harry Spencer, 2.

The Balzan Foundation announced in Milan the recipients of its 1992 Balzan prizes. They are the Swiss mathematician Armand Bréchet for his work in group theory, Dr. Ebrahim Samsa of Gambia for his research in combating river blindness, and Giovanni Macchia, an Italian literary critic, for his work as a historian and critic.

Princess Caroline of Monaco, trying to escape publicity hounds, has moved her family to a secluded villa in Saint-Remy-de-Provence, in southern France. Paris-Match reported Wednesday. Its cover picture showed the princess hugging 5-year-old Pierre on his way to preschool for the first time.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT. Appears on Page 12.

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